The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3452. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A RUMOR OF ANOTHER REBEL RAID.

A Large Force Reported to be Crossing the Potomac at Hancock.

The Report Discredited at Headquarters.

The Rebel Cavalry Pickets in Sight from Bolivar Heights.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The *Bulletin* says that it has received a private letter, dated Shippensburgh, Cumberland County, which states "that the rebels are crossing the Potomac River again, at Hancock, in large force."

Great excitement prevails.

A private telegram from Chambersburgh, last night, says that heavy firing was heard all day in the neighborhood of Hancock.

THE STORY DISBELIEVED.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The reported rebel crossing of the Potomac at Hancock is not believed at Harrisburgh.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The TIMES special correspondent, at Frederick, sends the following dispatch this evening:

"I have just seen, at headquarters, a Lieutenant who left Poolesville at 9 o'clock this morning. He says the same rumors are current there as in Frederick, in regard to a return of the rebels, but the story is altogether destitute of foundation. I have also seen one of Gen. McCLELLAN's Staff, who left headquarters this morning. Nothing was known there of the enemy having crossed the Potomac. Mrs. McCLELLAN was still there.

I have conversed with Dr. MORAN, Examining Surgeon, who has been placed under arrest at his own house. He is a polished and agreeable gentleman, of hitherto good character, and much esteemed here. His examination will take place in a day or two. He firmly asserts his innocence of the malfeasance charged against him."

Our correspondent at Frederick also sends the following:

Lieut. SAGER and Sergeant GEBHART, Company K, Fifth Maryland Infantry, have been badly shot by the accidental discharge of a gun. GEBHART loses both eyes.

The rebel cavalry pickets are in sight from Bolivar Heights.

The Second Cavalry, regulars, are reconnoitering, with two days' provisions.

A balloon reconnoissance will be made to-morrow.

New tents have arrived for Gen. CALDWELL's men.

AN INVESTIGATION CALLED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A letter has been received from Gov. CURTIN in which it is stated he has been informed, on good authority, that the Generals in command of troops at Hagerstown knew the rebels had crossed the border at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, twenty miles by rail from Chambersburgh, which were in our possession, and a like distance by good roads, and the rebels did not leave Chambersburgh until 9 o'clock Saturday morning, so that the whole force could have been captured, and the people of Pennsylvania saved from the disgrace cast upon them.

The Governor desires a thorough investigation, and the military authorities have already ordered an investigation to be made.

In the meantime, Gov. CURTIN is taking active measures to protect the border from any further rebel raid.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

AFFAIRS AT FREDERICK.

The Rebel Raid in Maryland—Energy of Stuart, the Rebel General—A Trip to Urbana—Recent Departure of the Rebels—The Excitement in Frederick—Ridiculous Rumors.

FREDERICK, Md., Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

Somebody in authority told us at the commencement of this war, that cavalry was of no use to us. Whatever advantage it may or may not be to us, it is very certain that the rebels have hitherto proved its value to them. The acrobatic performances of STUART and his men, are really of a nature—if we could forget the seriousness of the subject and the insult conveyed—*to excite a feeling akin to the ludicrous.*

Only think of the last *tour de force* of this bold and indefatigable marauder. While our army, in too conscious strength, is quietly snoozing all the way from Williamsport to Sandy Hook, nursing its dormant thunder, this Flying-Dutchman of the rebels makes up his mind that this is just the time for him to supply his men with fresh horses, new boots, clothes and other necessaries, and how does he set about it?

Slyly creeping across the upper Potomac, at Hancock—where his well-organized scouts had doubtless shown he had little to fear—he falls like an avalanche into the rich Cumberland Valley, and seizes Chambersburgh, almost before the news of his crossing the river has even reached headquarters. Having staid just long enough to grasp what supplies he needs, and while all Maryland and Pennsylvania—indeed, the whole country—are in a perfect frenzy of excitement about an invasion of some unknown magnitude, and our troops are hurrying blindly to and fro in every direction, he contemptuously turns on the back track, and wheels completely round our whole army with the speed and eccentricity of a comet.

Any one with a good map before him will find it instructive to trace STUART's whole course through this last wonderful exhibition of his energy and daring. He came from Chambersburgh—passing between Hagerstown and Emmetsburgh—to Middleburgh, then proceeded through Liberty and New-Market, crossed the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Monrovia, after destroying just as much of the railroad as his hurried movements would allow, hastened on to Urbana, (only seven miles from Frederick,) then to Hyattstown, passed the Sugar Loaf Mountain, which he left on his right, and on between Poolesville and Darnestown to the banks of the Potomac. Some say his men crossed at Edwards' Ferry; others that they did so in a body at Nolan's Ferry, near Point of Rocks, which—for the credit of our commanders—let us hope is not correct. The best information, up to this moment, is that they crossed in detached masses at various places (the Potomac being at present fordable almost anywhere,) so as to avoid any concentrated attack; and these crossings, doubtless, occurred all the way from Nolan's or Conrad's to below Edwards' Ferry.

But be this as it may, the painful fact remains that within something less than three days—over a distance of least 180 miles—this extraordinary man STUART, accompanied by 2,000 daring followers, and encumbered by 1,000 led horses, which he had stolen, along with abundance of stores, managed to invade Pennsylvania nearly to its heart, and, after flinging defiance in our faces, made good his escape to Virginia, *in the full knowledge and presence of the tremendous forces we have lining the Potomac, all the way from Williamsport to Point of Rocks!* Some unexpected meteor flashing through space could scarcely be more startling and mysterious, and even the bravest and most loyal among us—in presence of such a deed—involuntarily suspend their indignation and hatred to be—for the moment—lost in admiration.

My full dispatches, sent you yesterday from this place and Monocacy, will have already given you the leading facts of all that occurred. Both in Frederick and Monocacy the excitement was intense at the very near and unexpected presence of the rebels. I passed several hours at the Monocacy Junction yesterday. While at the telegraph office there, I was suddenly informed that communication was cut off with Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, leaving us in the most unpleasant doubts. Simultaneously with this we learnt, at the camp of the Fourteenth New-Jersey, close by, that heavy firing had been heard in the morning, for nearly two hours, in the direction of Nolan's Ford; and, while writing a dispatch to you, a squad of soldiers were passing the door to catch six rebel officers who were reported to be breakfasting at a house only half a mile off, belonging to one DAVID BEST. This proved to be unfounded; but shortly afterward seven rebel *prisoners passed us on their way to Frederick—stragglers who had been caught elsewhere.*

Early in the afternoon I rode over from Monocacy to Urbana. On the road I met Co. C, of the First Pennsylvania Cavalry—Capt. McCARTHY—a fine body of men, who had been detailed from Camp Chase, Rockville, to intercept the rebels, but—as too often happens—"just in time to be too late;" the more mercurial enemy having already got to the river side through Darnestown and Poolesville.

The visit to Urbana was interesting. On approaching the village I found the road completely covered with fresh corn-husks and cobs, and a portion of the field laid bare, where the rebels had, only a few hours before, tied up their horses by the road-side and fed them.

On entering the village, composed of a few straggling houses and about 200 inhabitants, we found a large group assembled round the doorway of the Post-office, and in their midst the burly and honest form of THOMAS A. SMITH, the postmaster, a staunch Union man—whose flags they had taken down and dragged at their horses' feet, and from whom, at their previous visit, they had taken about $1,000 worth of goods, giving him in return $25 of Confederate money and a promissory note (!) for $96.

It was about 3 P. M. that I got to Urbana. STUART and his staff, with about 300 men, (the remainder being left some little distance off,) had arrived there at 4 A. M. and breakfasted, remaining only an hour. During that time the rebel General visited the lady portion of the family of SERAPHIM G. COCKEY, a noted Secessionist, who was some time ago arrested at Williamsport, and having a son in the rebel army. STUART also called upon STEVENSON, the rampant secesh preacher. While having my horse fed I was making a rough outline of the Cockey house, when some of the lady members came out. I was too far off to hear their remarks, but I saw and heard them laugh; conscious, no doubt, that "a chiel was among em taking notes."

It was amusing to hear the account the people gave of the rebel visitation. "They were so well dressed, in clothes like our soldiers"—said one man, "that I couldn't believe they were rebels, even after I was told it; and their horses were as fine and fresh animals as you ever saw." I readily believed this when I remembered that they had just been carrying off the good horses of our jolly Pennsylvanian farmers and also that the papers had told us of their seizing a large quantity of United States uniforms at Chambersburgh. This last raid seems to have "suited" them in more ways than one.

This putting on of Uncle Sam's livery is likely to work some confusion in battle, and our officers will have to look out that they are not caught by it sometimes. Even Mr. SMITH, the Postmaster—whose individual experience ought to have taught him something about rebels—says that he was put quite off his guard, until he heard an officer say—pointing to a very long pole in front of his house:—"This is the fellow's house where we pulled down that flag."

The good people here are freely drawing breath once more under the idea that "Maryland is safe,"—although fear, in some quarters, is causing all sorts of ridiculous rumors. Last evening, for instance, a number of folks were preparing to sleep in their stores all night. I heard one man say that he knew that there were five secesh officers skulking about the town here. Another one declared to me he had just seen a friend who was at Monrovia when *two* rebels came up to the station yesterday morning, ordered a man there to take an axe and cut down the telegraph pole, threatening to shoot any man of the crowd there who dared to resist, and that the thing was not only done, but he (my informant) afterwards saw, "with his own eyes," the pole lying there. I thought somebody else was *lying*, beside the pole, as I had been sending and receiving dispatches by that same telegraph all day. But really, we shall soon be compelled to believe *anything* we hear of STUART and his cavalry, so long as we are constantly finding so much shrewdness, daring, energy and generalship on *their side, and so much—well, I really don't know what to call it—on ours.*

Details of the skirmish between PLEASANTON and the enemy have not reached me, up to this time of mailing. All sorts of rumors are afloat, but I attach no value to them. In the desultory fight that would occur between our forces and the enemy, purposely scattering themselves so as best to escape across the river—a few men may have been killed, but nothing worthy the name of an engagement. We are said to have taken thirty of them prisoners. Let us bear the truth with the best temper we can. That shrewd gambler, STUART, has euchred us again. NEMO.

AFFAIRS AT HARPER'S FERRY.

The Advent of Autumn—Scanty Clothing among the Soldiers—A Probable Delay in the Forward Movement—The Cavalry Raid of the Rebels, &c.

HARPER'S FERRY, Va.,
Monday Afternoon, Oct. 13, 1862.

For the first time we are made to realize that it is the season of Autumn. So Summer-like the atmosphere, the forest foliage and the fields, surely the sun must still be journeying north of the Equator. This agreeable hallucination is, however, dispelled by the cold rains and cutting winds of yesterday and to-day, which remind us that we are indeed "on the birth of trembling Winter." To the soldier especially is this sudden change of weather disagreeable. As I passed among their camps last evening, observing how poorly supplied were many of their wants, I exclaimed with the old Roman orator, "What will our brave boys do among the mountains, especially these cold nights?" Some are without tents, others without blankets, and still others who are not provided with sufficient clothing to keep up a free circulation of blood in the daytime even. This state of things is in part owing to the fact of our men being compelled to leave their knapsacks *et cetera* behind them in the hasty march from Washington to Frederick. Some of them have been sent forward. It is certainly time they were all here.

This transition from warm to cold weather may delay somewhat the forward movement which had been determined upon. The raid of the enemy's cavalry through Pennsylvania may likewise cause a change of programme. Every one here unites in pronouncing this the most disgraceful event of the war, next to the surrender of Harper's Ferry. It seems almost incredible that a few thousand rebel cavalry could describe a semi-circle through Pennsylvania and Maryland, the base of which is 90 miles, and then escape with impunity. Yet we have the evidence before us. They traversed a circuit of full one hundred and twenty-five miles, and learned more of the situation and plans of our various army corps than a brigade of correspondents could communicate, even though the restrictions were removed. The announcement made on Saturday that the enemy had entered Chambersburgh, occasioned considerable sensation here, as well as at Bolivar, Sandy Hook and Knoxville. When, however, word came on Sunday forenoon that they were making the circuit of our army, General and soldier alike scouted the idea. How dare they undertake such a hazardous trip! Scattered all the way from Hagerstown to Monocacy are our numerous cavalry, equally endowed with dash and *élan*, (if only permitted to show it,) ready and eager to pounce upon any secesh prey. Tens of thousands of infantry soldiers are at Frederick, the Junction and other places within striking distance; and as for our artillery, who can estimate the number of pieces? Later intelligence, however, confirmed the first report. Still some remained incredulous. When, however, the 2 o'clock train failed to arrive, and both the Government and American telegraph operators announced that their wires were cut, every one was forced to believe that the rebels had indeed gone below. About 4 o'clock the stereotyped news was received that the "*whole force would be bagged.*" *With the coming of night came* the news of their escape. Such curses and yells of disappointment may we never again have occasion to listen to, at least on Sabbath eve. Doubtless you, in common with the entire North, are inquiring "how is it?" The whole gist of the affair is embraced in the simple word "out-generaled,"—wofully, disgracefully out-generaled.

The trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad were delayed yesterday a short time, the rebels having torn up the track. But they are now running regularly. In order to accommodate the immense travel, these trains will be run daily each way from to-day onward. Our pickets seized a supposed spy who was attempting to steal through their lines Saturday night. He offered them $30 if they would let him go. Confined in the same room with him are two other suspicious characters, who were taken in Loudon, opposite Berlin, yesterday. They came to a Union man's house for lodging. Not liking their appearance, he crossed the river and informed our men of their presence. After scouring the woods through the next day, they were found dressed in Union caps and Confederate clothing. They are, without doubt, deserters from one army or the other, having become tired of soldiering.

A Commission appointed from Indiana to look after the sick and wounded of that State is now here. It embraces the following gentlemen: Dr. BULLARD, Surgeon of State; WM. T. DENNIS, Agent of the State, and WM. H. H. TERRILL, member of Gov. MORTON's Staff. Col. JOHN WILDER, of the Seventeenth Indiana Regiment, who was compelled to surrender Munfordsville after a gallant defence, is also here, endeavoring to obtain an exchange.

Gen. MEAGHER has recovered from the indisposition under which he labored for a few days. The following is a copy of a letter which he received from Gen. SUMNER just prior to the old hero's departure:

HARPER'S FERRY, Oct. 9, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: I received your kind and beautiful address, and I thank you cordially for it. If I could write and speak as you do, I would do nothing else. I regret your illness, and if I could possibly get away from my office, I would see you before I leave. If I stop in New-York I will call upon Mrs. M. Farewell. Sincerely yours,

E. V. SUMNER.

Gen. MEAGHER.

His officers inform me that Gen. SUMNER has left permanently to take an independent command, instead of being away on a thirty days' furlough, as has been stated. Gen. COUCH succeeds him here. His division has been merged into FRANKLIN's Division, belonging to Gen. KEYES' Corps, (4th,) at present located in Yorktown.

Paroled National wounded continue to be brought to our lines. Twenty-three were sent in one day last week.

Many singular cases are brought to light in connection with this fratricidal war. There are living within a stone's throw of me two brothers, JOHN and JOSEPH KIRBY. They both enlisted about the same time, —the former in the Confederate, and the latter in the Union Army. They were both taken prisoners in the battle at Front Royal, and both paroled at Winchester and came home together. They will probably be exchanged for each other, as JOHN still maintains his secession proclivities, failing to see the error of his ways. There is also a man living about a mile from town who has one son, a wagon and four horses with a negro driver, in both the Union and rebel armies. J.

AFFAIRS AT CHAMBERSBURGH.

The Doings of the Rebel Raiders There—How They Came and Saw and Conquered—The Property Destroyed by Them, &c.

CHAMBERSBURGH, Monday, Oct. 13, 1862.

On Friday afternoon last, a dispatch was received *by the telegraph operator here, from Greencastle*, stating that information reached there that *about 3,000 rebel cavalry had passed through Mercersburgh*, and were going in the direction of Chambersburgh. This information was not made public, for the reason that it was not credited. In the evening, about 5 o'clock, an express rider came in from St. Thomas, a village seven miles west from here, who said they had reached that place, had torn down the flag, and chased him within three miles of Chambersburgh. Shortly after, other riders came in, confirming this statement. Our people were still incredulous, but to do what we could, the Court-house bell was rung, and the Home Guards, about one hundred in all, turned out. About 7 o'clock, some fifteen cavalry rode into the public square, with a white handkerchief on a stick, and demanded an interview with the authorities of the town, to whom they communicated the demand of Gen. HAMPTON for the surrender of the town, accompanied with the information that their artillery was planted on the hills west of the town, and would shell us unless their demand was complied with in thirty minutes. Col. McCLURE, Provost-Marshal KIMMELL, and one or two more citizens, accompanied this squad out to see Gen. HAMPTON. As they rode out of town, they were greeted with hearty cheers for the Union. Within the precincts of the town they met Gen. HAMPTON, who told them that he was aware of our defenceless condition, that he had a strong force, that if the town would surrender, all citizens and private property would be respected. To the question whether women and children would be unmolested, Gen. HAMPTON said it was contrary to the rules of civilized warfare, and especially to the chivalry of the South, to war against these. Judge KIMMELL returned to the town, and from the steps of the Court-house communicated to the citizens there assembled the terms demanded, and took the vote as to whether we would accept them or attempt resistance. In view of our helpless condition against so large a force, the vote was nearly unanimous for surrender. In less than twenty minutes from this, the bugle was heard in our streets, and from fifteen hundred to two thousand cavalry rode quietly into town, threw pickets out in all directions, entered the telegraph office shortly after the operator had fled, paroled all the sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals—probably about two hundred.

With the exception of an occasional cheer for JEFF. DAVIS, and the song of "Dixie" and "My Maryland," the best of order was observed. At 11 o'clock at night, nearly all had left town, and taken positions outside, others scouring the country for miles, bringing in horses. An officer called at the bank, and demanded the specie. He was told by the cashier that it had been removed. To satisfy him, he was shown through the vault of the bank. Satisfied that it was so, he left after placing a guard around the building, which guarded it from further intrusion during their stay. In one instance they succeeded by threats to have a shoe store opened, taking about one hundred dollars' worth of boots and shoes, offering Confederate money in payment. This being refused, they left, taking with them what they wanted. Attempts were made in one or two other cases to break open hat and shoe stores, but the men so violating the terms of surrender were promptly ordered under arrest. In the morning they all congregated in our streets, passed out the Baltimore Pike eastward, before Generals STUART and HAMPTON, surrounded by their respective Staffs. These officers differed but little in uniform from the privates, were very gentlemanly and unassuming, and prided themselves upon the good behavior of their men, inquiring of several citizens as to the conduct of their troops, and expressing a determination to punish any who might have misbehaved. Before leaving the town Gen. HAMPTON communicated to Provost-Marshal KIMMELL his intention to burn the railroad shops and dépôt, and also the large brick warehouse of Messrs. WUNDERLICH, NEAD & Co., in which was stored the ammunition captured from Gen. LONGSTREET's train. The torch was applied to all these buildings, which, with their valuable contents, were totally consumed. The Railroad Company lost three *locomotives*, and a large amount of valuable and costly tools. Before firing WUNDERLICH, NEAD & Co.'s warehouse, they rifled it of several boxes of muskets, revolvers, sabres, &c., stored there by the United States officers, after which it was fired. It was feared that the immense quantity of ammunition exploding would prove disastrous to the town. The rebels went to the houses in the vicinity, and sent the occupants away. Fortunately the ammunition exploded gradually as it became heated. With two exceptions, no person was injured by the exploding shells. A stable attached to the hotel of Mr. GEHR was burned about two hours after the departure of the rebels, whether by a spark from the burning buildings, or by a slow match from some of the infernal scamps, is not known. The loss of the Railroad Company is estimated at about $75,000. Messrs. WUNDERLICH, NEAD & Co.'s loss is about $10,000. The ammunition, when captured, was estimated at about $200,000, but it was since said to be worthless. In another large warehouse near the one burned was stored a large amount of ammunition, which the villains did not discover.

In the evening previous to the arrival of our unexpected visitors a train of Government stores arrived, and was suffered to remain, although several engines were run down the road, to prevent their destruction. The contents of these cars, consisting of clothing, hats, caps, shoes, &c., &c., were all carried off by the rebels. This plunder doubtless saved our stores; the rebels getting as much as they could carry with them. Faithful to their promise, no private property was appropriated, except such as was contraband of war, or had been used for Government purposes. We may safely estimate that 1,000 valuable horses were taken from our county. We would value them at an aggregate of $60,000. Grain, fences, &c., destroyed in their route, $20,000. The result of this raid is the capture and destroying of property of not less than $500,000 in value. We think our military authorities were caught napping. The danger of a raid in this very way was feared and spoken of. Twenty hours after the departure of the rebels troops arrived, but the *birds* had flown. H.

AFFAIRS AT SHARPSBURGH.

Events Betokening a Change of Position—A Rain-Storm—The Damage Sustained in Sharpsburgh from Our Army, &c.

SHARPSBURGH, Md., Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862.

Reports reach here this morning that a considerable force of the enemy's cavalry crossed the Potomac into Maryland, yesterday, at a point near Hancock. A movement of cavalry and artillery, up the river, seems to warrant the belief that the enemy has either crossed, or is making some active demonstrations.

Our infantry, in this vicinity, continues to remain quiet. Events have transpired within the past twenty-four hours, which betoken a change of position soon. All the sick and wounded are being conveyed to Frederick, and strict orders have been issued against allowing the soldiers to leave camp. The direction to be taken can only be conjectured by those beyond the pale of Gen. McCLELLAN's confidence. Harper's Ferry or Williamsport will probably be the place of destination. A very few, however, entertain the opinion that we shall cross at Blackford's Ford, and proceed toward Martinsburgh. Whether active operations will result from the anticipated change of position, remains to be seen. It is beginning to be conceded, by officers of rank, that the Fall campaign is ended, and whatever movement is made, will be with a view of selecting a favorable place for Winter quarters.

Last night we were visited with a heavy rain, which has not wholly subsided at the present writing. From the clouded appearance of the sky, we infer that a lengthy storm is before us. The rain will naturally cause a rise in the river, and if, as has been suggested, the army has been delayed in consequence of the low state of the water, that obstacle will be removed, and provided it is not supplanted by another equally impossible to surmount, we can look forward to a change, at least, in the present inactive condition of affairs.

Capts. COWEN and McMANIGAN, and Chaplain CLARKE, of the Sixty-second, One Hundred and Thirty-first and Eighty-third Pennsylvania Regiments, and constituting a Board of Commissioners to assess the amount of damage sustained by the inhabitants of Sharpsburgh from our army, have been assiduously employed during the past week in establishing the claims of the sufferers. As may be readily conceived, the task is laborious and requires a great deal of patience on the part of the Commission, yet it is a source of satisfaction to the gentlemen to receive assurance from the headquarters of the army that their efforts have been eminently successful and fully appreciated. That the majority of the people in Sharpsburgh are loyal to the Union is not doubted, and that with few exceptions the parties presenting estimates of damages are desirous of obtaining more than the full value of the property taken or destroyed, can be easily substantiated. When professed Union people attempt to rob the Government, by making false statements, we have good reason to suppose that a small pecuniary inducement would transform them into avowed rebels. Not only do the Commissioners, according to their judgment, place a just estimate upon the damage sustained, but they are also subjected to the additional duty of first ascertaining if the property, as represented, ever belonged to the claimant. Numerous instances occur in which most outrageous frauds have been attempted upon Government. Not content with making double charges for property once actually owned, citizens have placed fabulous prices to goods and commodities which they never had in their possession. As a general rule, assessors have been too liberal with those claiming damages, owing to the fact of their being indolent and careless, or wishing to rid themselves of the business as soon as possible. A few days since, an officer who had gained an unenviable reputation by his free accounts to terms, was ordered to report to the department at Washington, but before leaving took special care to destroy all evidences implicating him in dishonest transactions. The interests of Government, in this particular, can only be subserved by a careful and rigid investigation of the schedules presented, and we are pleased to state that the Commission now engaged give due consideration to the matter before them. As far as practicable, a fixed price has been established for all property that will admit of it—such as hay, grain, cattle, fencing and the like, and the sum given to one is given to all. Much time is necessarily consumed in testing the truth of statements made, but the results prove that the Government is amply rewarded. As an illustration of the foregoing remarks, I insert the following heading to, also some of the articles enumerated in a schedule handed to the Commission for approval, and comments upon the same:

SHARPSBURGH, Sept. 18, 1862.

This is to certify that Mrs. JOHN HINES' house was destroyed by fire from a shell from the Union Battery, with all its contents, said house being 22 feet wide by 24, and this is a correct list of the value of the property which was destroyed.

House	$400	18 Quilts	$48
72 yards Carpet	29	4 bbls. Flour	28
18 Chairs	18	12 hives Bees	120

In addition to the above articles, the list contains a variety of household utensils, subsistence stores, furniture, &c., amounting in the aggregate to $1,000. Upon making inquiries the Commissioners were informed that Mrs. HINES professed to be a staunch Union lady; that the house for which she claims $400, was a rude, delapidated structure, built mostly of logs, and resembling a hut, and worth not over half the sum named; that 72 yards of carpeting could not be used judiciously in such a house, and, judging from the other appointments, it was not used; that the furniture and some other articles were greatly overestimated; that the house, according to the ordinary disposition of household contents, was not of sufficient capacity to contain all the articles enumerated; and, lastly, that the house was burned by the rebels. A further investigation convinced the Commissioners that the information given them was correct in the main. The schedule is now pending their consideration, and is not likely to receive their signatures.

Through various sources, principally newspaper accounts, the public has received the impression that the sick and wounded in the hospitals here have all the attendance and medical stores that they need. Such is not the case. On the contrary, a great want is felt for the necessary supplies, and the Sanitary Commission, through its agents, Dr. E. A. CRANE and CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, has contributed largely of articles that the Medical Purveyor did not have. The fault does not attach to the Medical Purveyor, for he strives hard to meet the demands of his department. The blame rests with those charged with forwarding the supplies from the main dépôts, or with the Quartermasters, who have the entire control of transportation. There are about 2,500 Union and rebel patients in the hospitals in and about Sharpsburgh. The Locust Spring Hospital, containing 260 patients, has but one surgeon and one attendant, and a very short supply of medicine stores. This should be a subject of attention. WHIT.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Enemy in Force at Middleburgh—Another Reconnoissance—Prisoners Captured—Paroled Secesh Citizens Direct from Richmond—What they Say.

CHANTILLY, Va., Saturday, Oct. 11, 1862.

Capt. CONGER, of the Third Virginia Cavalry who, while out with fifty men, was attacked at Aldie on Wednesday last, has just returned from another reconnoissance in that vicinity. The attack was made by a rebel cavalry force under Capt. BALL whose brother was wounded in the skirmish, and Lieut. MEANS is the name of the officer before reported as killed. The force that has just returned went by several different routes to Aldie, from which place the united force proceeded to Middleburgh. Here they drove in a rebel picket, and went in sight of a rebel force, estimated at some 10,000 men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. This force is encamped about one mile outside of Middleburgh. Capt. CONGER captured a secesh Captain whose command is at Winchester, and three other soldiers who were visiting their friends. The Captain has been taken to Washington, and the soldiers (privates,) were paroled where captured. Capt. CONGER, on his last trip, was in the saddle twenty-four hours.

The movement of the enemy in force, in this direction has been anticipated, and provided for.

PAROLED SECESH CITIZENS.

At the battle of Bull Run a large number of citizens who visited the battle-field were so unfortunate as to fall into the hands of the rebels, and were taken to Richmond, and their captors refused to send them home on parole, under the cartel for the exchange of prisoners of war. To meet this new face of affairs, our scouts were directed to bring in rebel citizens, to be exchanged for the loyal citizens held as prisoners at Richmond. They brought in one hundred and ten men, the most rabid secesh they could find about Drainesville, and these were duly forwarded to the rebel capital, and our friends were released. Several of these Drainesville men arrived at Gen. STAHL's headquarters, Centreville, last evening, direct from Richmond, where they were detained only two days. They were there supplied with a pass on the railroad to Culpepper Court-house where they arrived Thursday night, and on Friday *(yesterday) they walked from there to Centreville*—a distance of about forty miles.

These men say they saw no troops in Richmond, except those doing guard duty, nor did they see any on the way toward home, except forty or fifty cavalry just north of Culpepper. They allege that the Rappahannock bridge has not been destroyed, but believe that the road is not used, for they saw no cars this side of Culpepper. The bridge near Warrenton Junction, recently destroyed by the rebels to interrupt the approach of Col. McLEAN's force, has not been repaired, neither has the bridge near Bristow's Station been put in order. These men appear to know but little, and that little they are not disposed to tell, especially if it is about the rebel movements, so that their reports cannot be considered very reliable.

Another Successful Reconnoissance—One Hundred Prisoners Taken—Several Skirmishes with the Enemy—Gallant Conduct of Captains Handley and Ayres, of the New-York Ninth Cavalry—The Advance upon Middleburgh—The Advance upon Snickersville—Our Pickets Fired upon at Thoroughfare Gap.

GEN. STAHL'S HEADQUARTERS, CENTREVILLE,
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1862.

Gen. STAHL, with a force of cavalry and a section of a battery, returned this morning at 2 o'clock from a reconnoissance to the north-west of this, having traveled during the previous 22 hours about 60 miles. His force went as far as Paris in one direction, to near Snicker's Gap in another, and so near Leesburgh on another road as to drive in STUART's outer pickets who occupied the latter place with three brigades. The expedition was an entire success. More than one hundred prisoners were taken and paroled, a vast amount of important information was obtained, and the command returned without losing a man.

Starting at 3 o'clock, Monday morning, Gen. STAHL proceeded at once to Aldie, in Loudon County, where he arrived soon after daylight. The weather was cold, and a drizzling rain made the roads muddy and slippery, so that the ride was anything but agreeable. Nothing worthy of record occurred on the road to Aldie, except at Arcola, where, while the force was advancing rapidly into the village, a popular cavalry officer made a charge upon a drove of pigs, who took it into their heads to cross the road just at the wrong time, and was placed *hors de combat*. The incident, though trifling in itself, was seized hold of with a good deal of zest, and created considerable amusement, in the absence of anything else to cheer the party. At Aldie Gen. STAHL made his headquarters under a tree, ordered pickets and scouts to be sent in all directions, with orders to stop all persons attempting to leave the lines, and to arrest all suspicious persons and bring them in.

THE ADVANCE UPON MIDDLEBURGH.

Major KNOX, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, was, after a short rest, ordered to advance upon Middleburgh with 150 men, which he did with alacrity. Arriving near that place, he posted his pickets and dashed into the village, and secured between 80 and 90 prisoners, most of whom, however, were convalescent soldiers. The citizens were very indignant at this unexpected intrusion, and manifested this feeling in every imaginable way. The soldiers were paroled during the day, and sent on their way rejoicing. All matters arranged to the satisfaction of Major KNOX in Middleburgh, he selected Capt. HANDLEY, of the Ninth New-York Cavalry, to advance with fifty men upon Paris. This duty was performed in the most admirable and skillful manner. A few miles beyond Middleburgh, the rebel pickets were first discovered and driven back to Paris. Here they had planted, so as to sweep the road, two pieces of artillery. With this fact, fortunately, Capt. HANDLEY had become acquainted. A superior force fell before him, without offering any serious resistance, from Upperville, and it was doubtless designed to draw him into an ambush, but he is too experienced a soldier to be caught in such traps. When within half a mile of Paris, Capt. HANDLEY commenced to retreat, and, as was expected, the enemy followed. In the village of Upperville he concealed a picket, and ordering the people out of the village, prepared for action. He had at this time only twenty men on duty, the balance being on picket and scouting. He had not been in position long before sixty of Col. FOURNEY's cavalry came up within thirty yards of our position, without discovering it. Capt. HANDLEY ordered a charge, when the men fired, and with a yell dashed upon the rebels. The latter wheeled their horses, and retreated in great disorder, without firing a shot. Our forces pursued until near Paris again, and then fell back, as several more rebel companies occupied that place. The rebels, it is known, had three men wounded; we killed one horse, captured three horses, and two men, members of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. Our boys gave the rebels a parting cheer at Paris, when they again skedaddled, and Capt. HANDLEY returned to Upperville.

THE ADVANCE UPON SNICKER'S GAP.

Capt. AYRES, of the Ninth New-York, was sent forward early in the morning toward Snickersville and Snicker's Gap with 40 men. Leaving a picket at the Leesburgh Pike, he hurried on to Snickersville. He had not advanced two miles beyond Aldie before the enemy's videttes were met. They were stationed at every convenient location along the whole length of the road, and resisted the advance of Capt. AYRES at several points with considerable vigor. At Snickersville Capt. A., with 25 men, charged upon about 50 of the rebels belonging to WHITE's Cavalry, and captured two men, and drove the balance into Snicker's Gap. While Capt. AYRES was near Snickersville, a squad of STUART's Cavalry came down the Leesburgh Road and captured a man on picket duty, and started with him toward Leesburgh. Capt. AYRES pursued the party to within a very short distance of Leesburgh, and recaptured his man and captured one of STUART's Cavalry. Capt. AYRES then made a hasty and successful retreat to Aldie, notwithstanding an attempt to cut him off by a superior force of STUART's men.

THE RETURN.

At 9 o'clock Monday night information was obtained at Aldie that the rebel Gen. STUART was on the way down the Green Spring road to cut off Gen. STAHL's command. There were many indications, such as signal lights, &c., given by the enemy, which rendered the report more than probable, so at 10 o'clock Gen. STAHL called in his advanced forces under Capts. AYRES and HANDLEY, and started for this place, where he arrived at 2 o'clock this morning.

The whole section where this command went is alive with armed rebels, and not a step could be taken without its being known, and the rebel commanders at different points informed by signals; but, notwithstanding all these disadvantages, the expedition was entirely successful.

THOROUGHFARE GAP.

A small force of the Sixth Ohio Volunteers, under Capt. BARRETT, were on duty near Thoroughfare Gap and vicinity on Monday last. Near Warrenton they captured one rebel soldier. They visited and inspected Thoroughfare Gap without molestation, but just as they were leaving a volley of musketry was fired at them *from the bushes on the hills.* No person was injured.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Late News from the Richmond Papers.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The English frigate *Racer* came up the roads last evening, and cast anchor above the fortress, and left, passing down the roads at 7 o'clock this morning. About the same time another English man-of-war, the *Petrel*, came up and anchored abreast the Fortress.

Steamship *S. R. Spaulding* leaves to-day for New-York, taking in tow the hospital ship *Euterpe*, with 250 patients on board.

The flag of truce steamboat *Georgia* arrived this noon from Aiken's Landing. She brings no passengers as there had been no communication with Richmond since the *Metamora* left there Sunday.

THINKS THERE WILL BE PEACE.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of Oct. 11, says:

"There are prospects of an early peace—which conclusion is founded on the results of the battles in Virginia and Maryland, and the campaign now progressing. The battle of Antietam was to the Federal forces the most terrible defeat of the war."

REMOVAL OF THE NEGROES COUNSELED.

In speaking of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, it says:

"It is from anticipation of immediate interference of other nations to afford them apology for terminating the war, and calls for the immediate removal of all the slaves upon the border by military force as a measure of precaution or necessity, and immediate provision for the employment in the interior by Government, with fair wages to the owners in such labor and production as may meet the exigencies of the country."

FROM ST. JOHN'S RIVER, FLA.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Oct. 10.

A special dispatch to the Savannah *Republican*, says, the Nationals at Jacksonville, Fla., embarked yesterday, and went down the river this morning early. Two large gunboats are still lying off the town. The Yankees have taken off all the negroes they could get, both slave and free.

THE TRANSPORTATION OF SALT PROHIBITED.

The Governor of Virginia, by proclamation, given Oct. 10, prohibits all railroad, canal, or other internal improvement company in the State, to undertake to transport salt beyond the limits of the State, unless under some contract already existing with the Confederate States. It also places restrictions over the owners of salt works, as to the amount they shall manufacture.

OUR LONDON LETTER.

England Gloomy and Disappointed—Recognition in December—French Generals for America—Garibaldi Going—Dr. Mackay—Cotton Sent Up by National Victories—War Interminable—Hopes of the Northern Democracy—Northern Advantages—Why England Abuses the North—England in Favor of Secession and Rebellion—Riots in Ireland—Guns and Ships—The Cotton Supply.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 30, 1862.

The general jubilation in England over the Confederate victories, the invasion of Maryland, and the break-down of the National Government, has been brought to a sudden termination by the news of McClellan's "glorious victory" over the forces of Gen. Lee. Joy has been followed by gloom. True, the papers discredited the news. McClellan had boasted of victories before, which ended in defeat. There was some mistake. When the full particulars came, and the Confederate hosts, beaten and demoralized, were flying across the Potomac, there was still the hope that Jackson might have come up and turned the tide—and, at any rate, the taking of Harper's Ferry was some consolation. But, whether the Confederates were or were not driven out of Maryland, it cannot be allowed in England that the North can ever be successful. Public opinion is very firmly set upon this, that the war can end only in one of two ways—in the recognition of the independence of the South, or the adoption, by the North, of the Confederate Constitution.

France, it is now stated, only awaits the arrival of her army in Mexico, to press upon England the recognition of the Confederacy. The news of the conquest of the City of the Montezumas is expected to reach Paris by the 1st of December. You have, therefore, only sixty days left for the conquest of the South. It is said that Mr. Lincoln has sent to France for Gens. Changarnier and Lamoricière, to take command of the American armies, but that the Emperor will not permit them to engage in an affair in which he proposes to take a hand at an early day. Garibaldi, however, if we can trust a letter, said to have been written to the American Consul at Vienna, may be expected to take such a command as may be offered him, as soon as his wound is healed and he is set at liberty by the Government at Turin.

According to Mr. Mackay, the correspondent of the London Times, the great want of America, is "a Man." The coming man has not come. He thinks Gen. Fremont is the candidate for the position of Military Dictator with the ultra Abolitionists, while McClellan, with the vigor he appears to have displayed in Maryland, would be accepted by the more conservative party in a similar capacity. He goes further, and intimates that there are not a few who would take Stonewall Jackson, Lee, or even Jefferson Davis. Of one thing, however, the poetical Doctor is assured, that the South can never, never, never be conquered—especially by a Government that issues $60,000,000 of shinplasters, very liable to be counterfeited, and which cannot be printed as fast as they are wanted, by a greedy and credulous public. But I have not forgotten how this gentleman, a few months ago dolefully told us that the South had no hope of resistance, and that their only chance of escaping utter annihilation was to make a speedy submission. The tune has changed. A few weeks ago the men required by the Government could not be raised by enlistment, and a draft was sure to be resisted; now we are told that the full complement of New-Jersey is ready, and that the Government cannot receive them.

The Federal victory in Maryland has sent up cotton and cotton goods in Liverpool and Manchester. A week ago the holders were shaking in their shoes, for fear that the war would end sooner than they expected. Now they hope it may last a few months longer. As it is evident that neither side can command victory at all times—as both attack and resistance can be prolonged indefinitely, as State after State can be invaded, and held by each army in turn, there is no reasonable hope or prospect of a termination of hostilities. Those who predicted the starvation and exhaustion of the South and the bankruptcy or confusion of the North, have been alike disappointed. War makes soldiers, and tends to its own prolongation. People become accustomed and hardened to its horrors. They crave its excitements and sensations. There is no man on either side capable of ending it, either by military successes or diplomacy. No terms that either party can offer can be accepted by the other. Each side can raise and feed enormous armies, and the boys of ten will in six or seven years be old enough to enter the field as soldiers. Andrew Jackson fought at thirteen.

The hope, somewhat entertained here, that the Democratic Party in the North would take the field and end the war, seems as fallacious as every other. The best part of what remains of that demoralized and routed party is in the army fighting for the Union. I have not seen the first indication of a disposition, on the part of any political organization, to end the war in any way, but by its more vigorous prosecution. I know that there are individuals, all over the North, who would be glad to make peace on the only terms on which peace is now possible—but no party in the North dare go to the polls, with concession to the South—I mean the concession of Southern independence—on its banners. And if no party dare talk of peace, or vote for peace—if peace is contrary to the popular will—how is peace to be obtained? It can be only in one way. It must be conquered by the subjugation of the South, or the war must go on. It must go on until that result is attained, or until there is a change in public opinion. The North must abandon its purpose to conquer the South, or the South must abandon its purpose to resist the North. Is there any sign of a diminution of purpose on the part of either? If not, the war must go on until one side or the other is thoroughly subdued, or until both are anxious for peace.

The North, in this struggle, has great advantages. I do not speak of men, for they may be neutralized by distance and climate; or of resources, for armies abundantly supplied may be outgeneraled and beaten, even by men who are barefoot and in rags. It has, however, this advantage, that the South is anxious for peace, and has no hope of conquest. The North, therefore, can have peace whenever it prefers it to war. It has the option to fight or not. True, the South also has the option of submission. But there is a recognizable difference between the positions of two parties, one of whom must submit or be conquered when it can resist no longer, while the other has only to forego conquest and welcome peace. These are the reasons why England pours her obloquy upon the North, and calls this war useless, causeless and insane. England, indeed, fought seven years to conquer America, and then abandoned the enterprise; but that was long ago. The England of to-day is very different. She wants every people to have the Government of their choice. Let Canada ask for a separation, and it would be cheerfully granted. Let Australia declare her independence, and not a ship nor a man would be sent to prevent her enjoying it. Let Ireland only say, fairly and squarely, that she would prefer some other Government to that of Her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, and her wish would be acceded to with an alacrity and cordiality of which you, perhaps, have little conception.

Having this feeling toward the component parts of her own Empire, England naturally wishes other Governments to feel and act in the same manner. The people of the Two Sicilies preferred Victor Emanuel to Ferdinand II., and the English helped them to drive out the one and accept the other. The people of Rome are reported to be dissatisfied with the temporal rule of the Pope, and all England is enraged that the Holy Father does not abdicate, and at Louis Napoleon for supporting him in his pretensions. It is no wonder then that England should sympathize with secession and rebellion in America. She does the same everywhere. Meetings are being held all over England to sympathize with Garibaldi, who is a wholesale secessionist and a revolutionist by profession.

There is very little news to write. The riots in Belfast have been followed by a mob at Tralee, excited by a lecture of Gavazzi, and the country is in a disturbed condition, more than it has been for many years. It is hard to tell whether the Orangemen or Catholics are more exasperated.

Whitworth's gun has beaten Armstrong's in piercing iron plates, and at 600 yards sent a shell through the Warrior target as if it had been so much paper. On the other hand, target practice gives every advantage to the gun and none to the armor. [illegible] side to a fortress, and scarcely to a ship, so that the shot would strike her perpendicularly, or at right angles. There is no doubt that an iron-clad steamer could go up the Bay of New-York, and take her position off Hoboken, in spite of all the forts. Only ships or floating batteries can give to such a harbor adequate protection. Even that may be of doubtful efficiency. There is nothing, at this moment, that could hinder the Monitor from coming up to London Bridge, and throwing her shells into the Royal Exchange and the Bank of England.

The Lancashire distress increases, and Winter begins to darken—that Winter so indescribably gloomy on this murky island. Men are talking helplessly about substitutes for cotton, but it is very sure that unless there is peace in America the vast capital invested in cotton machinery is lost. There is no probability of either substitute or supply. The worst has not come, and if France, in December, should demand intervention of England, the demand will come when her need will be the sorest, and when all-potent self-interest will urge her to accept the invitation.

Every arrival from America seems to leave us in greater suspense, and the anxiety for news is indescribable.

MONADNOCK.

The Cotton Supplies.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

One of the most important results of the rebellion, is its effect upon the business of the civilized world, by cutting short the cotton supply. Recent advices from England place the estimate of well informed parties as to the cotton crop of India the past season, at 450,000 bales. At the sailing of the last steamer, it was supposed that about 150,000 bales of this crop had reached Liverpool, and advices had been received that the balance of the crop (300,000 bales) was already shipped and on its way to the English market. The voyage of sailing vessels from India to Liverpool, is said to require four or five months, but the cotton alluded to is expected to arrive before the end of the year. The quantity on the English market at the latest dates, was estimated at 212,500 bales, of which 14,000 were American. At the same date last year, the quantity was 752,000 bales, of which 445,000 were American. It is supposed that about 30,000 bales will reach England through running the blockade and regular shipments from this port, before the first of January, and from all other sources, perhaps *twenty thousand* more. India cotton wastes in the process of manufacturing about 22 per cent., and the average weight of the bales is about 350 pounds; whereas American wastes only 16 per cent., and the average weight is 450 pounds. The fibre of American cotton is of such a nature as to peculiarly adapt it to spinning into fine yarn, while the India or Surat is of very short staple, and cannot be used to advantage without mixing with American in about equal proportions.

According to these figures, the quantity now on the English market, and to arrive before the first of the next year, will be as follows:

India Cotton, 198,500 bales, equal to American bales	154,483
American at latest dates	14,000
India, to come forward before the 1st of January, 300,000 bales, equal to American	234,000
To arrive from America between now and the 1st of January	30,000
To arrive from all other sources	20,000
Total	452,483
Deduct 17 per cent. on 388,483 bales of India cotton, for the reason that it wastes that much more than American	66,042
Total	386,441

The quantity at present being consumed in the factories of England is estimated at 16,000 bales per week; in France, at 8,000; and in all other parts of Europe at 8,000. This foots up as follows:

Consumption in England eleven weeks, at 16,000 bales a week	176,000
In France, eleven weeks, at 8,000 bales a week	88,000
In other parts of Europe, eleven weeks, at 8,000 bales a week	88,000
Total	352,000

The average quantity received at this port since July 1 is about 5,000 bales a week, but it is believed that the quantity will hereafter fall off. Several buyers have recently returned from the Southwest, having abandoned the enterprise on account of the great danger attending it. At the present rate of exchange there is a margin of full ten cents a pound on shipments of cotton, with an advancing market. This makes it one of the most desirable articles of shipment on the list. It is a well ascertained fact that not more than fifteen per cent of the cotton machinery of the country is now running, and full one half this is believed to be employed on Army goods. The consumption is supposed to be about 2,000 bales a week, the goods being of a heavy character, such as ducks, drills, canton flannels, &c. The quantity of cotton now in this market is generally estimated at about 15,000 bales, but it is thought that 65 or 70 cents would bring out 25,000 bales. High prices have wonderful tendency to increase quantity. Estimating it at 25,000 bales, and that the receipts will continue to average 5,000 bales a week from now until the 1st of January, it produces this result:

Now in the market	25,000
To arrive, at 5,000 bales a week, 11 weeks	55,000
Total	80,000
Deduct 11 weeks' consumption at 2,000 bales a week	22,000
Total	58,000

A margin of ten cents a pound, it is believed, will induce the shipment of the large portion of this quantity. The policy adopted by the manufacturers of cotton goods is to stop the mills and sell the goods on hand at market rates, advancing prices as the stock diminishes. Estimating the value of the currency (by the standard of gold) at 67 cents on the dollar, the prices of cotton goods have not advanced in proportion to the raw material. Merrimac Prints are selling, for instance, at 16 cents cash. If paid in gold, 33 per cent would be deducted. This reduces the price to 10¾ cents. The average price of this print for ten years preceding the breaking out of the rebellion was about 9½ cents a yard. During this time cotton averaged 10 cents a pound, and gold was generally at par. Now cotton is 60 cents a pound and gold at 33 per cent. premium, yet the advance in this print is less than 20 per cent., if paid in real money. The stock of Cotton Goods throughout the whole country is believed to be no more than one-quarter the usual quantity at this season of the year and the additions thereto are supposed to be 85 per cent. less. Twenty millions of people, with an abundance of money, are to be supplied from this stock, and but 15 per cent. of the ordinary production going on. The inference from all these facts is that unless peace is conquered within the next four months the supply of Cotton and Cotton Goods will be nearly exhausted. The evil effects of such a state of things will be readily foreseen.

AN OLD MERCHANT.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HOMICIDE OF PETER C. REAL.

TRIAL OF MRS. MARY REAL.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Before Justice Barnard.

SIXTH DAY.

It having been announced that Mr. James would commence the summing up for the defence in this case yesterday morning, the opening of the Court found an immense throng of people eager for admittance, among whom was an unusual large number of ladies. All of the ladies were admitted, and supplied with seats within the railing, but the larger portion of gentlemen, including many members of the Bar, were necessarily excluded for want of room. Among the ladies present was Mrs. Edwin James, the wife of the distinguished Counsel for the defence, who occupied a seat near her husband during the delivery of his speech. Mrs. Thos. Dunphy, Miss Ada Clare, and several other ladies also occupied chairs near the Counsel. Mrs. Real was accompanied, as on the previous days, by two or three female friends, and maintained the same reserved demeanor as heretofore. She was considerably affected during portions of the address of her Counsel, and manifested more curiosity and anxiety during the opening remarks of the District Attorney than she had hitherto shown since the commencement of the case.

Mr. James opened his address to the jury by saying that it had been his fortune in another country to have many and important interests confided to his charge in courts of justice, but never had he felt a greater anxiety or responsibility than in the present case. He had been a member of the American bar scarcely a twelvemonth, and from all his fellows, with one insignificant and miserable exception, he had uniformly received the kindest treatment. Here in this new country, were to be found the same high courts of justice and the same impartial jurors as in England. Here, as there, the trial by jury was the great palladium of our liberties; and, with such a jury as he saw before him, he felt that he could safely and confidently intrust the cause of the poor and unfortunate girl whose rights he was there to maintain.

After paying a handsome compliment to the fair, humane, and able manner in which the prosecution had been conducted by his honorable friend, the District Attorney, he proceeded to state the questions involved in the case.

The simple question presented to the jury in this case was, whether on the 13th of June last the accused willfully and feloniously took the life of the deceased, and if so, whether she was in a condition of mind at the time to be responsible for her acts. Reference had been made to motive in this case, and he submitted that the prosecution had failed, most signally failed, to establish any motive on the part of the accused for the commission of the act. He then called attention to the testimony of the witnesses who were present at No. 256 Broadway at the time of the commission of the homicide, and saw the parties immediately before and after the shooting, and claimed that there was not a word in that testimony which indicated that the shooting was intentional, but, on the contrary, the whole testimony tended to show that it was accidental. While dwelling upon this part of the case Mr. James took occasion to say that he repudiated in advance all idea of manslaughter in this case; it was murder or nothing. Either the accused shot the deceased intentionally and feloniously, or accidentally; and if the former, she was either in her right mind and responsible for her acts, or she was not. He had seen too many instances, particularly in this country, of juries compromising the case and giving verdicts of manslaughter, where the evidence showed that it was either murder or nothing. He asked for no such compromise in this case in favor of his client; if she was guilty at all, she was guilty of willful murder. He referred in detail to the testimony of the witnesses before mentioned, and severely criticized the testimony of Policeman McPhail, who was called in immediately after the shooting, and who testified that the accused said to him on that occasion, "I done it—I done it." This remark, he said, must have been made in the presence of at least four persons besides McPhail, none of whom had heard it. Upon this pretended exclamation of the accused the whole case for the prosecution hung—so far as proving that the shooting was intentional. The improbability of her having made any such remark without its being heard by others, taken in connection with the loose and careless manner in which McPhail's entire testimony was given, rendered his evidence entirely unreliable, and unworthy of a moment's attention. It was the sincere belief of counsel that, so far from its being the design of the accused to shoot her husband on that occasion, it was really her intention to shoot herself in his presence, and thus offer herself up a sacrifice to his long-continued neglect and ill treatment.

He then took up the next and most important branch of the case—the defence of insanity. After an eloquent allusion to the progress made, of late years, in this branch of science, during which he paid a handsome compliment to Professor Gilman, who was present, Mr. James proceeded at length to set forth the conclusions of modern science upon the vexed question of moral insanity, reading extracts from the most distinguished writers upon the subject, English and American. Applying these conclusions to the case under consideration, he spoke of the gradual progress of the mania upon the mind of the accused; her four years of mental suffering; sadness gradually growing into melancholy, sorrow into grief, grief into recklessness and despair, until the last act of the drama, when, after the exciting cause on the morning of the homicide, her mind gave way, and in the frenzied excitement of the hour she committed the deed, not knowing what she did, and in no way responsible for her acts. The opinion given by Dr. Ranney, upon a hypothetical case, without seeing the person to whom the case applied, he characterized as a "prostitution of science to the worst purposes of injustice;" he compared the present case to that of Daniel E. Sickles, in which it was contended by the prosecution that sufficient time had elapsed between the exciting cause and the homicide to allow the excitement to subside. He said he had carefully read that case, and, had he been on the jury, should have conscientiously rendered a verdict of acquittal. But, setting aside all theories of the doctors on the subject of moral insanity, he would call from the grave Peter Real himself. Here was a witness who knew intimately and for a long period of time the honest workings of her heart—a man, from whose neglect, ill treatment, deception and abandonment, she, his victim, had been brought to the verge of madness. What did he say?

The counsel here read to the jury the letter of the deceased, written to Miss Mary Van Name but a few hours previous to the homicide, in which he spoke of her mind having become "partially deranged" in consequence of his not reciprocating her affection, and says that she was probably laboring from "one of her turns" at the time she met him and Miss Van Name at the ferry that morning. The reading of this letter in the impassioned tones of the counsel, and accompanied by affecting comments, produced a marked effect upon the jury as well as the audience, and Mr. James, perceiving the point gained, closed somewhat abruptly, declaring that the defence needed not another word in proof of the insanity of the accused than this declaration, penned by the hand of the cold-blooded author of her ruin but a few hours before it lay motionless in death.

ADDRESS OF A. OAKEY HALL, ESQ.

At the close of Mr. James' speech, the District Attorney, Mr. Hall, commenced the summing for the prosecution. His introduction occupied until the adjournment of the Court—an hour or more—and was conceded by every one to be in the highest degree able and eloquent. The high reputation of his antagonist, to whom at the outset he paid a well-deserved compliment, appeared to have drawn forth his best exertions, and in his opening remarks, which for want of space we are compelled to omit, he more than sustained his previous high character, as an able, conscientious, and faithful attorney for the people. He will resume his address to the Jury at 10 o'clock this morning, to which time the Court adjourned.

The American Church in Paris.

An interesting meeting was held last evening at St. Thomas', in this city, in behalf of the American Episcopal Church in Paris. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, who presided, stated that the attendance was not by any means so full as it would have been but for the commencement of night sessions at the General Convention, and for that reason much that it had been intended to say would be deferred to a future meeting, under more favorable circumstances. But as he would not be here at that time, he wished to leave his testimony as to the importance of the object. This he did in an address of considerable length and earnestness. He was followed by Bishop Stevens, of Pennsylvania, and Bishop Williams, of Connecticut. They all urged the necessity of immediate efforts to provide a church building for the Church in Paris, which, during an existence of more than four years, had proved the usefulness and importance of the establishment—now become almost indispensable.

The Rev. Mr. Lamson, the Rector of the Church in Paris, was present,—as also the Rev. Dr. Morgan,—but did not speak, postponing their remarks to a future meeting. Among those present a feeling was manifested that promises well for the enterprise.

Doings of the Sabbath Committee.

At the stated meeting of the New-York Sabbath Committee on Monday evening, the 13th inst., a letter was read from Gov. Morton, of Indiana, expressing his "hearty concurrence in the Committee's movement for the better observance of the Lord's Day by our soldiers and sailors," and pledging his coöperation in any way within his power "in carrying into effect the laudable design for which the organization was founded." The Governors of New-York and Pennsylvania were stated to have sent appreciative notes. The Secretary of the House of Bishops communicated the thanks of that body for copies of Carter's volume of Sabbath Sermons, "The Christian Sabbath," presented by the Committee, to the several Prelates. A similar gift had been made to the ninety clerical members of the General Convention.

Letters were also read from the Secretary of the London Sunday Rest Association, with thanks for publications, and acknowledging the "indebtedness of the Christian world" to the authors of the series of sermons embraced in *The Christian Sabbath*, from Rev. James Gilfillan, of Stirling, Scotland, respecting the republication of his recent invaluable work on the Sabbath, and from John Henderson, Esq., of Glasgow, Scotland, informing the committee of the shipment of a set of stereotype plates of Gilfillan on the Sabbath—a costly present from that distinguished philanthropist to his American coworkers in the Sunday reform.

The last-named communications breathe so much of the spirit of Christian kindness, that they will be welcomed on this side the ocean. Mr. Henderson says:

"I have perfect confidence in the wisdom and earnestness of your Committee, and feel that they will do what they can to spread broadcast over the land a volume in which the Sabbath question is so fully, ably and exhaustively discussed. It will be a great gratification to me if, by this small contribution to the cause of God, I should be instrumental in deepening in the minds of any American brethren a regard for the sacred day of rest, and strengthening those principles which are the best security for a nation's prosperity and progress. The friends of Christ and of the Sabbath in this country deeply grieve over the calamities with which yours is at present afflicted, and earnestly pray that the war in which you are now engaged may be brought to a speedy and satisfactory close, to be followed by a long Sabbatism of peace and brotherhood."

Rev. Mr. Gilfillan writes:

"I heartily acquiesce in your sentiment that it is more becoming Christians and civilians to be engaged in the interchange of books than bullets," and adds, in allusion to the war, "The comfort of Christians in both countries is, that the Lord reigneth, and that he can make even war and its calamities work together for good. It is a sad pity that any angry feeling should be engendered between you and us. *I believe, however, that this is of very limited extent*, and that there are many on both sides of the Atlantic, who breathe the spirit of the American gentleman who has devoted the proceeds of the sale of certain articles in the International Exhibition, which it is expected will realize the sum of £10,000, to the relief of the Lancashire operatives, and others in this country, who are reduced to great extremity by the cotton famine."

GENERAL EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

Resolutions on Church Discipline—The Probation of Applicants for Orders—The Rebellion Report Again—Substitute Resolutions Offered—The Church Not Involved in the Dissensions of this World.

The Triennial Episcopal Convention reassembled at the usual place of meeting at 9 A. M. yesterday, Rev. Dr. Howe presiding. The morning religious services were performed by Rev. Mr. Gardner, of Maine, Rev. Mr. McAllister, of California, and Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens.

Upon the organization of the House of Lay and Clerical Deputies, Hon. Murray Hoffman, on behalf of the Committee on Canons, presented a report from the same, in reference to candidates for deacon's orders, making the probationary period three years, unless the local Bishop should see fit to abbreviate the term, and then the latter to be made not less than one year, and modifying certain portions of canons therein mentioned. The report and resolutions thereto appended were subject to the concurrence of the House of Bishops, referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses.

Rev. Dr. Hallam, on behalf of the Committee on the State of the Church, presented a general report, setting forth the condition and prospects of the Ecclesiastical body, and soliciting the prayers and blessings of the Bishops, who were likewise requested to issue, in every diocese, a pastoral letter in accordance with the state of things thus represented. Approved.

A desultory debate, on the proposed amendments to the Board of Missions, then ensued, the question being finally held in abeyance until the evening session. Toward the close of this discussion, Rev. Dr. Craik, who had been detained from the sessions for several days, through indisposition, appeared and resumed his position in the chair.

Another incident worthy of note, was the presence of Major (now General) Anderson, of Fort Sumter memory, who sat with the delegates of Maine, in their allotted pew, "the observed," of course, "of all observers."

The rebellion report now coming up as the order of the day, debate thereon was opened by Rev. Mr. Whittle, who was succeeded by Mr. Ruggles and Rev. Dr. Mahan.

Mr. Ruggles notified the house of his intention, after action should have been taken on the report of the Special Committee, to bring forward resolutions inquiring into the whole subject of irregular and insubordinate practices, whenever and wherever they may have occurred within the jurisdiction of the Church, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of deciding and acting thereon.

Rev. Dr. Mahan, to whom Rev. Mr. Whittle yielded the floor, proceeded in an able and prolonged argument to demonstrate the perfect loyalty of the Episcopal body, and the utter fallacy of charging it with the reverse. Rev. Dr. Thrall, of California, Hon. Luther Bradish, Rev. Mr. Whittle, Mr. Welsh and Mr. Stout participated in the succeeding discussion, the last gentleman being very decided in considering the Church in a state of schism, and in need of the application of strong discipline.

Finally, Rev. F. M. McAllister moved to substitute the appended resolutions for the Report of the Rebellion Committee:

Whereas, The introduction of passing national events into this House, as a subject for its deliberation and action, has given pain and mortification to those many members of the Episcopal Church here and throughout the land, who heartily believed that she was a kingdom not of this world; and that, however, as Christian men, her members might sympathize and suffer with the State in all its trials, triumphs and adversities, this kingdom of God was one which should not be moved, attainted or assailed by the heavings and distractions of secular dominion; and

Whereas, The very introduction of this subject here has created expectations in the world around us, unacquainted with the nature and constitution of the Church of Christ, that this Convention must necessarily be as any one of the religious bodies of the land, reflecting the transient passions and emotions of the day, thus seriously and painfully embarrassing the action of many members of this body, who are required by the communities in which they respectively live to give some response to the resolutions upon the state of the country, which have been introduced here; and,

Whereas, The preservation of this Church in its intact integrity as a part of that Kingdom of Christ, which is not of this world, is bound upon us, as well by our loyalty to that Church and to its Divine Head, as by the fact that the unshaken manifestation of such loyalty against all the pressure of the world's blandishments and terrorism in this fearful crisis, would exhibit a moral courage and a depth of religious principle that would make this Church of our God a praise and a glory in the land, and a true ark of refuge into which multitudes of the wise and good would gladly come for refuge from the storm and tempest of worldly interests; therefore, for the information of all,

Resolved, That as a Legislative Council of the Church of Christ, all secular and national interests are foreign to the deliberations and decisions of this Convention, and that the true and divinely ordained relations of Christian men to the State, are amply, constantly, and solemnly affirmed by this Church, in her daily teachings and in her daily worship.

Pending the consideration of the above, the House adjourned at a late hour, to reassemble at 7½ P. M.

The pressure of more important matter compels us to omit from this morning's edition our report of the later session.

The Hotel de Barcelona.

The numerous, respectable, and rapidly increasing Spanish population of this City can at length congratulate themselves upon the existence of a hotel worthy of their pretensions as a refined and elegant people. There have been several Spanish houses established in the vicinity of upper Broadway, but none of these ever reached the grade of the Hotel de Barcelona, just opened to the public at No. 23 Great Jones-street, by A. Cuyas, Esq., a gentleman widely and favorably known to Spanish-American society.

A spacious and lofty double mansion, refitted with every modern appliance of comfort, and adorned inside and outside with exquisite taste, the house offers a rare combination of attractions to the Spanish sojourner in New-York. The proprietor and attendants are all Spaniards by birth, yet speak the English and French languages, and are active and polite in their service. All the arrangements of the establishment are complete and convenient, and the site is one of the most respectable and quiet in the Metropolis.

The new Hotel was handsomely illuminated and thrown open for the first time, on Tuesday evening. About 8 P. M., a select party of ladies and gentlemen sat down to a neat collation in a superbly lighted dining-hall, and half an hour was pleasantly spent with interchange of sentiments, speeches, &c.

The 34 apartments which compose the chamber range of the "Barcelona" are already taken, Gen. Conos, Madame Osorio, the widow of the distinguished Spanish General of that name, and other eminent Mexicans and Spaniards being among the guests. The *cuisine* and cellar are to be altogether Spanish and French.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE MURDER OF THE POLICEMAN IN THE NINTH WARD.—Capt. Sebring, in announcing the death of Patrolman Henry L. Williams, of that Precinct, who died on Tuesday from the effects of a pistol shot wound, as reported in the Times of yesterday, pays the following just tribute to that deceased officer:

"It becomes my painful duty to announce the death of our late associate, Henry L. Williams, who died at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, at his residence, No. 336 Bleecker-street, from a pistol shot wound received the night previous. He became a member of the Department in February, 1861, and has proved by his acts to have been a capable, faithful and energetic officer. In all his relations of life, whether civil or official, he has been esteemed as a gentleman of sobriety and strict integrity. He was devotedly attached to his family, consisting of a wife and two children, and has been struck down in the midst of his usefulness by the ruthless hand of an assassin. We mourn his loss, and will cherish his memory while life shall last."

In pursuance of a request made by the deceased just before his death, there will be no public display at his funeral. The members of the Ninth Precinct Police will attend in citizens' dress. Capt. Sebring and four patrolmen, his most intimate friends, will accompany the body to its final resting-place. A post mortem examination of the body of the deceased was made yesterday by Dr. J. Beach, when it was discovered that the ball had entered the abdomen, penetrating the intestines, and extending through to the spine, near which it lodged. Coroner Wildey empanneled a jury, who viewed the body, and this morning the inquest will be held.

The Board of Police Commissioners held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and passed the following resolutions in regard to the deceased:

Resolved, That the Board of Metropolitan Police deeply sympathize with the widow and family of deceased, in view of the calamity that has taken from them a beloved husband and father, and deprived the department of the services of a valuable officer and most worthy man.

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk transmit a copy of the record of these proceedings to the widow of the deceased.

GENERAL SESSIONS.—The only business transacted in the General Sessions yesterday was the trial of Catharine Dooley, on an indictment for robbery in the first degree, in stealing from Wm. F. Hill $146, at the House of Detention, No. 100 East Seventeenth-street, Sept. 12. She was acquitted.

INJUSTICE TO THE GALLANT TWELFTH.—The Twelfth Regiment, New-York State Militia, did its duty conscientiously, and when that was performed voluntarily endured hardship, care and trouble. They have been at home now four weeks, and have yet to receive the first cent of pay, over three months due. Is this the way to encourage enlistments?

TWO CASES OF SCALDING.—Coroner Collin held an inquest yesterday upon the body of a child, aged seven years, named Mina Kottmen, who died from scalds, received by the accidental upsetting of a pot of boiling water, at the residence of its parents, No. 343 Ninth-street. A boy named Michael Kane, aged two and a half years, died yesterday from scalds received at No. 30 Oak-street, by the accidental overturning of a tea-pot. Coroner Wildey held an inquest upon the body.

A SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN ROBBED OF $1,500.—On Monday last, Jacob [illegible], otherwise known as George [illegible], a wealthy tobacco merchant from Kentucky, was accosted in Broadway by a good-looking young woman, whom he accompanied to a house in Church-street. While there, the Kentucky man says, he was robbed of a $1,000 bill on the Bank of the City of New-York, and also a check for $500. He immediately made known his loss to the Detective Police, and Officer Eustace took the matter in hand, arrested the proprietors of the house where the money was stolen, and also two of the female inmates. Justice Brennan committed them all to the Tombs in default of bail. Officer Eustace has been authorized to make a search of the premises, in the hope that some of the stolen property may be found, none of which has yet been recovered.

A DARING ROBBERY.—About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, a butcher-boy, named Wm. Brooks, living at No. 21 Bowery, walked into a dry-goods store at No. 87 Murray-street, seized a case of goods valued at $375, deliberately shouldered it, and started off across the Park. The porter of the establishment soon after discovered the theft, pursued and overtook the offender, and caused his arrest, by Officer Morrison of the Second Precinct. He was taken to the Tombs and committed for trial by Justice Brennan.

SALE OF ENGRAVINGS.—Mr. S. T. Williams requests us to state that the sale of engravings to which we called attention in yesterday's Times, is held at No. 632 Broadway, and not at the late stand of Williams, Stevens & Williams. The stock offered is a very superior one, and we commend art-lovers to attend the sale.

APPLETONIANA.—We call attention to the advertisement of Messrs. Appleton & Co., who, at No. 443 Broadway, offer a superb collection of photographic albums, popular *cartes de visite*, and stereoscopic views of everything and everybody. Their new *Annual Cyclopædia* for 1861 embraces a fund of varied information, which it is impossible to obtain elsewhere in so cheap and readable a form.

TRADE SALE OF BOOKS.—The regular New-York Trade sale of books, stereotype plates, stationery &c., by George A. Leavitt & Co., at the new trade sales rooms, 21 and 23 Mercer street, commences to-day at 9 o'clock A. M. Rarely have there been a larger and rarer lot of books offered to the competition of the trade, and it is only fair to anticipate an almost unprecedented sale. In addition to the usual line there are offered, "on account of all whom it may concern," all the stereotype plates, steel plates, copyrights, and rights to publish, etc., etc., of the books formerly published by Derby & Jackson. Also the stereotype plates, etc., published by the late firm of Anderson, Gates & Wright, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LAUNCH OF ANOTHER MAN-OF-WAR TO-DAY.—The United States steam frigate *Ticonderoga*, sister ship to the *Lackawanna*, will be launched at 3 o'clock this afternoon from the western ship-house of the Brooklyn Navy-yard. She will be put afloat on the magnificent launching ways which were built for the ship *Lowa*. The *Ticonderoga* is a wooden steam frigate, over 1,500 tons burthen, and will require about 350 or 400 persons to man her. She is a fine looking craft, rather old-fashioned, however, in these days of iron-clads.

PRAYER-MEETING.—A devotional and singing meeting will be held at the rooms of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, Bible House, Third-avenue, corner of Ninth-street, to-night. Young men and ladies are specially invited. A noon-day prayer-meeting is held as above, daily, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

COLORS FOR THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The stand of colors ordered some time ago by the Common Council for the Eighth Regiment are now finished, and Tuesday they were placed on exhibition in the Governor's Room at the City Hall. They comprise a regimental standard of white silk, yellow fringed, the City coat of arms embroidered in the centre, with the inscription, "Washington Greys, N. Y. S. National Guard;" a National and State standard of blue silk, yellow fringed, the National and State coat of arms embroidered in combination in the centre, with the inscription, "Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. National Guard;" and a pair of silk guidons, one white, the other blue, and each bearing in gilt the figure "8." The regiment probably will have a special parade to receive these flags from the Mayor.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15, 1862, 1 o'clock, P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the Chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The Private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following communication:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Albert W. Canfield, Esq., for Street Commissioner.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

Alderman Dayton moved that the nomination of Albert W. Canfield for Street-Commissioner be confirmed.

Alderman Froment moved that the nomination be referred to a Special Committee of three.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Allen, Froment—6.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—9.

The question recurring on the motion to confirm the nomination of Albert W. Canfield, Esq., as Street-Commissioner.

Which was lost on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Hall, Brady, Chipp, Dayton, Allen—5.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—10.

Also the following communication, embracing correspondence relative to the free delivery of letters in this city.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—I inclose herewith a copy of another letter, written by me to the Postmaster-General, on the subject of his proposed plan for a free delivery of letters, and his reply thereto, both written since my communication to your honorable body dated the 18th ult.

From the reply to my letter, you will perceive that the plan includes a free delivery to the Post-office of letters for the mails, as well as a free delivery from the Post-office to all parts of the city.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, October 6, 1862.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster-General:

SIR: Your answer, through Mr. Skinner, to the letter written by me to you on the subject of an Up-town Post-office was duly received, and the whole correspondence communicated to the Common Council. I would repeat to you, as I took the occasion to suggest to the Common Council, that if the plan proposed by you shall be properly carried out, and shall include a free delivery to the Post-office of letters for the mails, as well as a free delivery from the Post-office to all parts of the City, it will to a great extent avoid the necessity for the Up-town Post-office recommended by the Common Council.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
APPOINTMENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1862.

SIR: I am instructed by the Postmaster-General to acknowledge the receipt, during his absence, of your letter of sixth instant, and to say that the plan he proposes to submit to Congress for a free delivery will include all letters as well to as from the Post-office.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ST. JOHN B. S. SKINNER,
Acting First Asst. P. M. General.

Hon. GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor, New-York City.

Which was received, and referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Registers of the Second Election District of the Twelfth Ward, stating that the place appointed by the Common Council for holding the polls of that district was closed on the day the Board should meet.

In connection therewith Alderman Farley offered the following resolution, viz.:

Resolved, That the place for holding the election in the Second District of the Twelfth Ward be changed from the corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street to the house occupied by J. M. Dunlop, on the easterly side of Third-avenue, between Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Which was withdrawn.

A communication was received from the City Inspector stating that he has appointed, subject to the approval of the Board, John Healy to be Assistant Health Warden of the Sixteenth Ward, in place of James Murray, resigned, said appointment to take effect October 15th.

Alderman Boole moved that such appointment be confirmed.

Which was carried on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, the President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Hall—1.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of the residents to have the vacant lots in block bounded by Madison and Fourth avenues, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, fenced in.

Which was referred to Committee on Public Health.

By Alderman Chipp—

Remonstrance of the citizens in Twelfth-street, between University-place and Sixth avenue, against deepening the sewer in said street.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, Every person interested in the prosperity and greatness of this City, will admit that at any sacrifice, and at every hazard, the approaches to its environs should be so effectually guarded as to allay all doubt as to their impregnability; and

Whereas, Events now almost daily transpiring demonstrate the fact that land fortifications which have heretofore been deemed impervious to the assaults of vessels of war, have been enabled to make but a feeble resistance to attacks from mailed vessels; and

Whereas, In considering a subject of such vital importance to the inhabitants of this City, promptitude and energy should characterize the actions of those intrusted with the care of their interests; and

Whereas, Two several ordinances, having in contemplation the adoption of means adequate to the desired protection, have passed the Board of Aldermen, but for some unaccountable reason, failed to receive the concurrence of the Board of Councilmen, and inasmuch as the immensity of the interests involved justifies this Board in waiving ceremony, and with a view of presenting a plan to afford the desired protection, that will meet the approval or concurrence of the Board of Councilmen; be it

Resolved, That the following ordinance be and hereby is adopted:

AN ORDINANCE.

To provide for increasing and strengthening the defences of the Harbor and City of New-York.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. A Board of Commissioners, to consist of (12) twelve members, of whom His Honor the Mayor and the Comptroller shall be two, and to be designated and known as "The Board of Harbor and City Defence Commissioners of the City of New-York," is hereby authorized and created, to act for and on behalf of the authorities and inhabitants of said City, as hereinafter provided.

The Board of Aldermen and the Board of Councilmen of the City of New-York, are hereby authorized to select by ballot, from each of their respective bodies, five persons, who, together with the Mayor and Comptroller as above said, are hereby severally constituted, appointed, and declared to be members of the said Commission, and it shall be their duty to meet within five days after the passage of this ordinance, at such place within the City of New-York as shall be designated by the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall give due notice of the same, and organize the said Board for business by appointing a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, who shall be members of said Board. They shall also appoint a Secretary, who shall keep full and accurate minutes of the proceedings of the Board, and of the several Committees thereof, and perform such other duties as may be prescribed by the said Board. In case of a vacancy occurring in said Board of Commissioners, the same shall be filled at the first regular meeting held thereafter, by vote of a majority of the remaining members thereof. The certificate of the Clerks of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen shall be regarded and accepted as the credentials of the five members so elected, respectively by the said Boards, as members of the said Commission.

SEC. 2. The said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners shall be, and are hereby, fully authorized and empowered to devise, adopt, and carry into execution all such measures as they shall deem best calculated to increase and strengthen the defences of the harbor and the protection of the lives and property of the inhabitants of the City of New-York, and especially, by providing and taking charge of floating batteries, rams, or other auxiliaries to the land fortifications, so as to prevent the ingress of iron-clad or other vessels of war. And for this purpose, the said Board are hereby authorized to ordain and establish all proper rules and regulations for their own government, and from time to time to alter or repeal the same, and, in behalf of the Corporation, to negotiate and enter into contracts, and to consult, retain, employ and discharge from employment all such officers, soldiers, engineers, artisans, laborers, and others, as they shall deem expedient and necessary, and to fix the rates of compensation to be paid to such persons, respectively. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the said Board to incur expenses exceeding the aggregate sum of one million dollars.

SEC. 3. All written contracts made and entered into by the said Board of Commissioners shall be executed in triplicate, and one of the copies thereof shall be filed in the office of the Comptroller.

SEC. 4. Accounts for all purchases made, or other expenses incurred, by the authority of said Board of Harbor Defence Commissioners, shall be made out in such form as shall be prescribed or approved by the Comptroller, and before the payment thereof, the same shall be approved and certified to be correct by at least two-thirds of all the members of said Board.

SEC. 5. For the purpose of carrying into effect the preceding provisions, the sum of one million dollars is hereby appropriated, the same to be raised and deposited in the City Treasury as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 6. The Comptroller is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow, from time to time, upon the faith and credit of the Corporation, such sum or sums of money as may be required to make the payments hereby authorized, not exceeding in the aggregate the said amount of one million of dollars, which sums shall be deposited in the City Treasury by the persons lending the same, and, upon their presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such moneys, it shall be his duty to prepare and deliver in exchange therefor an equal amount of bonds of the Corporation, to be designated and known as the "Harbor and City Defence Fund Bonds of the Corporation of the City of New-York."

SEC. 7. The said Harbor and City Defence Fund Bonds shall be signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Mayor, and sealed with the common seal of the Corporation, attested by the Clerk of the Common Council. The principal of said bonds shall be redeemed on the first day of August, One thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and they shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding seven per cent., payable half-yearly, on the first day of February and August in each year.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to audit and pay by warrant on the Chamberlain, in the usual manner, all accounts approved and certified in the manner prescribed by the fourth section of this ordinance.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of the Board of Harbor and City Defence Commissioners to report to the Common Council, from time to time, all such facts and particulars concerning their proceedings under and by virtue of this ordinance, as they may deem proper, and to communicate such information as may at any time be called for by the Common Council.

SEC. 10. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Walsh—

Resolved, That the poll of the Sixth Election District, Fourth Ward, be held at number sixty-one Cherry-street.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Resolved, That the poll of the Sixteenth Election District, Seventeenth Ward, be held at number ninety-four Avenue A.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby authorized and directed to take the necessary legal steps to have Seventy-seventh-street opened from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That the curb and gutter be set in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second-streets, and the sidewalks be flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at the intersection of Broadway and Fifty-eighth-street immediately, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs procure a stand of colors for the One Hundred and Sixty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, at a cost not exceeding one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Chipp—

Whereas, The Hon. Townsend Harris, Minister of the United States to the Empire of Japan, has, after an absence of many years, returned to his native land; and

Whereas, The Honorable Townsend Harris, while representing this country abroad, did, through his own personal exertions, bring about the completion of several treaties between the United States and the Empire of Japan of great commercial importance to this country;

Therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the hospitalities of this City be and the same are hereby extended to the Honorable Townsend Harris, for the eminent services rendered this country in his capacity as Minister to the Empire of Japan.

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to carry out the foregoing resolution.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Friday, the seventeenth instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

Subsequently Alderman Smith moved to reconsider the above action.

Which was carried.

Whereupon Alderman Farley moved that when the Board adjourns it do adjourn to meet on Saturday, the eighteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to procure plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals for such necessary alterations as are required to the house of Hose Company number nine.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Public Health presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the vacant lot in Twenty-fifth-street, one hundred and eighty feet easterly from the Third-avenue, south side of said street, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Alderman Allen moved to take from the table a resolution to change the poll of election of the Twelfth District in the Twenty-second Ward.

Which was carried.

He then moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the owners of lots on the west side of Third-avenue, fifty feet south from One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, be permitted to construct a drain to connect with the sewer already built in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, in order that the lots surrounding the buildings already erected may be properly drained, the present condition of the locality rendering it absolutely necessary that the same should be done forthwith, the same to be done under

...the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, at the expense of said property.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Boole, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—14.

Resolution, That Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, be regulated and graded, and curb and gutter stones set therein, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out "Eleventh-avenue," and inserting "Twelfth-avenue."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was laid over.

Resolution, That Nineteenth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenues, be paved with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out "Eleventh-avenue" and inserting "Twelfth-avenue."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was then laid over.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution, that the sidewalks on the northeasterly corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, to a point about one hundred feet, in front of the Church, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Boole, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Sewers, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that sewers, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Spring-street, between Elizabeth and Mott streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Boole, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Alderman Dayton moved that the Board do proceed to consider the special order of the day, being the resolution directing the stoppage of all further work on the building of the Seventh-avenue Railroad.

Alderman Smith moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Boole, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Hall, Chipp, Dayton, Jeremiah, Froment—5.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Saturday, the eighteenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2216, 2214, 2016, 2218, 2220, 2224, 2226, 2228, 2230, 2238, 2242, 2244, 2246, 2250, 2252, 2256, 2262, 2264, 2266, 2270. *Part III.*—Nos. 2772, 2261, 2016.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 52, 60, 64, 66. Demurrers—Nos. 436, 452, 458, 468, 34, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 198, 466, 56, 226. *Part II.*—Nos. 631, 637, 639½, 641, 643, 645, 647, 649, 651, 653, 655, 657, 659, 661, 663, 665, 667, 669, 671, 673.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 2326, 2222, 2567, 1313, 2727, 2729, 2731, 2733, 2735, 2737, 2739, 2741, 2743, 2745. *Part II.*—Nos. 2302, 1170, 1880, 2096, 2250, 2382, 2452, 2454, 2456, 2458, 2460, 2462.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1236, 1299½, 1301, 1357, 1358, 1359, 1360, 1361, 1362, 1365, 1370, 1371, 1372, 1373, 1374. *Part II.*—Nos. 1201, 1374, 1376, 1379, 1380, 1381, 1383, 1384, 1385, 1387, 1388, 1389, 1390, 1391, 1392.

Trial of Haynes—New Testimony.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—OCT. 15.

Before Judge [illegible].

The trial of Haynes, the mate of the slaver *Nightingale*, is still continued. The testimony for the prosecution has been closed to-day. The prosecution has not examined all the witnesses whose testimony was taken on the former trial, in order to save time, as the District-Attorney said. Some new testimony has also been given. The Captain of the *Saratoga*, which captured the *Nightingale*, was examined as to the number of times that the vessel was boarded before the capture. He did not himself, however, board her. He stated, however, that if any one on board had stated that he thought the vessel was engaged in the Slave-trade, he should have seized the vessel at once.

Another witness who was not examined on the former trial, was *William Herring*, who was boatswain's mate on board. He testified that he joined the *Nightingale* in November, 1860; had no chance to see what cargo the vessel had until we got to the Congo River; she had rice, powder, muskets, guns, shooks and iron hoops; when I saw the shooks made up into casks, and filled with water, I had my suspicions aroused as to the voyage; I saw the powder discharged at Puenta da Lina; I was ashore there once for four or five hours; the filling of the casks was before we went to Cabenda Bay, while we were at the Congo; we were ten or eleven weeks at the Congo; Haynes gave all the orders; the casks were coopered in sight of the vessel; Haynes gave the orders to put them in the hold; sometimes he was where the casks were coopered, and sometimes on the poop; a boiler was also finished on shore by a man from the ship; he went ashore to do it by Haynes' orders; this also excited my suspicions; several of the men went away in launches, at different times; Haynes gave the orders, and furnished them with arms; once when we were boarded by a man-of-war Haynes told part of the crew to go down below and turn in and act sick; the crew did duty a little before we were boarded; the vessel was then either outside or in Cabenda Bay; a boat's crew and two lieutenants came on board; they had an interview with the Captain and mate; Haynes staid on deck and they went down below with Capt. Bowen; a day or two after this the vessel was captured; when we were filling up the casks the boats of the man-of-war came up and Haynes told me to disconnect the hose and put it away; after the boats went away we rigged the pumps and began to fill the casks again; I saw the brick furnace built by Haynes' order; I have been to sea twenty-nine years; never was on a slaving voyage before, but was in a man-of-war once, when a slaver was taken; she had the same kind of a galley as the *Nightingale* had; Haynes ordered it to be taken away; he ordered the mortar to be scraped off the bricks; the mortar was put into casks and coopered up; the bricks were put alongside of the casks and covered up with boards, blankets, &c.; the first time we were boarded Haynes told me to send the men forward, and not to let them talk to the man-of-war's men; I did so; the stages to receive the slaves were slung twice; Haynes ordered it done the last time; the first time I did not hear the order; that time they remained out all night, and were taken in in the morning; don't recollect we were boarded between the first time and the second time the stages were slung; Haynes gave the order to bring the ship nearer to the shore the night the negroes were taken on board; he gave no reason for it that I heard; I was on the port side of the vessel the night the negroes were taken on board; Haynes gave me the order to pass them along; he stationed me there, and I was there all the while; I passed men and boys; I passed down one woman, and Thompson, who was below me, said, "You are passing women down;" Haynes said, "You son of a b—h, why don't you put your hand and feel;" Haynes was on the poop part at the time, and about the deck; Capt. Bowen never troubled his head about things; he took it very leisurely; Haynes did duty the same as any mate I ever saw; he ordered me to trim the sails; he ordered me to paint buckets; I came to New-York in the *Relief*.

Cross-examined—I was born in Ireland; I got away from the *Relief* in this port; was afterward identified by one of the crew and taken by the Marshal; I have talked with the crew since; the slaver I saw captured had a grating on her hatches and a slave deck and irons on board; saw nothing like this on the *Nightingale*; I got drunk at the Congo and Haynes knocked me about for it, but I have no feeling about it; I did not think it my duty to tell either the English or American officers; I made no objection to passing the negroes down; I got my orders mainly from Haynes.

The testimony of the other witnesses did not vary materially from what was given on the other trial. The testimony was closed for the prosecution, and Mr. McKeon opened the case for the defence.

George Peabody Gives a Letter of Credit—And the Result.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

George Peabody et al. vs. Henry S. Leavitt et al.—This is defendant's motion to be discharged from an order of arrest made by Justice INGRAHAM, on the 26th of November, 1861, upon which defendants are held to bail in the sum of $25,000. The affidavits of James Tinker, on the part of plaintiffs, shows that plaintiffs are bankers in London, and defendants were, in 1860, engaged in mercantile business in the City of New-York. It is alleged that on the 16th day of February, 1860, the defendants applied to the plaintiffs for a credit, as such bankers, to the amount of £10,000, to commence on the 1st day of June, 1860, and to be granted by acceptances of defendants' drafts, from time to time, at four months from date. To induce such credit, it is alleged that the defendants stated that they had as their own capital $150,000, and had effected arrangements by which they had secured facilities or capital from their relatives to the additional amount of $250,000, which was then and would continue to be in their business. Relying on such representations, plaintiffs agreed to furnish the credit desired, and gave them the usual letter of credit for the amount named. The plaintiffs from time to time accepted various amounts, making in the aggregate £10,000, upon which there was due Sept. 30, 1861, and is still due, $29,488, which the defendants, owing to the failure of their firm, have not paid. The confidential indebtedness of defendants amounted to about $205,000, and plaintiffs allege that defendants agreed, in consequence of the nature of plaintiffs' claim, to see that plaintiffs were first paid. The defendants, however, failed to do so.

After argument on the motion to discharge, the Judge took the papers, and reserved decision.

For the motion, Alfred Roe and B. W. Bonney; opposed, Barney, Parsons & Butler and Wm. Curtis Noyes.

Throwing a Man Overboard—Damages, $5,000.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice [illegible].

William W. Van Buskirk vs. Frank Swift.—This is an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery upon plaintiff by the defendant. It appears that the defendant, in 1860, when the transaction occurred, was an offal contractor, and had large quantities of offal deposited on the wharf at the foot of Sixth-street, Williamsburgh.

The plaintiff, who had charge of some buildings in the vicinity, directed the defendant to remove it. The parties became excited in the conversation which took place, and finally, as plaintiff alleges, the defendant seized him by the neck and threw him from the wharf. In the descent plaintiff came in contact with a night-soil scow, cut open his head, and otherwise became injured.

No appearance was made by the defendant at the trial, and the case went to the Jury on the plaintiff's evidence. The Jury brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $5,000.

James M. Smith for plaintiff.

Criminal Law—Indictments for Bigamy and Statutory Exceptions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Clerke, and Barnard.

Charles H. Fleming, Plaintiff in Error vs. The People, Defendants in Error.—Fleming was tried in the General Sessions, on an indictment for bigamy. The indictment charged that on the 11th of November, 1855, Fleming married one Rowena Baldwin, and that on the 30th of December, 1861, he did "marry and take as his wife, one Jane A. Butt, against the form of statute, &c." On the trial counsel for prisoner requested the Court to charge "that in order to justify a conviction, it was necessary to prove that at the time of the alleged marriage between the defendant and Jane A. Butt, the defendant did not come within any of the exceptions mentioned in Part 4, chapter 1, title 5, article 2, section 9 of the Revised Statutes." The Court refused so to charge, and charged that the statutory exceptions were matters of defence; to which counsel excepted.

On this, the defendant appealed to the General Term. By an opinion rendered by Justice CLERKE, the decision of the Court below is now affirmed.

Henry L. Clinton, for plaintiff in error. A. Oakey Hall for people.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

In the Matter of the Petition of Jno. M. Minne, &c., for Sale of Real Estate.—Reference ordered to report on matters stated in the petition.

Holt vs. Deane, &c.—Motion granted—$10 costs.

Dixon vs. Howard et al.—Motion granted, on consideration that applicant file bond, &c.

The Same vs. The Same.—Motion granted, unless appellant file a bond as security for costs on appeal.

In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, &c., of New-York, relative to the widening of Worth-street.—Motion granted.

Smith vs. Smith.—Motion granted, without prejudice to a new motion for plaintiff on part of defendant, having any means.

Before Justice Peckham.

Sherman vs. Postley.—Order settled.

Ackroyd vs. Ackroyd.—Defendant discharged, on perfecting bail for $7,500.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 15, 1862.

$7,000 U.S.6s, 1881, Cou.	104¼	625 Cumb. Coal Pref'd.	16¼
15,000 do	104½	50 do	16¾
500 U.S.6s,'81, Oreg'n War L'n,½ Y'rly	101½	50 do	16
		60 Pac. Mail St. Co.	129½
40,000 U.S. 5s, '74, Cou.	94	330 do	130
1,200 Treas. 7 3-10 ₩ ct. Notes, Small	105½	100 do b30	130½
		25 N. Y. Central R.	106
25,000 do	106	1000 do	106⅛
30,000 U. S. Dem. Notes	129	50 do b10	106½
2,000 U.S.6s, 1-year C.	99½	50 do b10	106½
2,000 do	99½	450 Erie Railway	56⅛
3,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '62	101½	150 do	55½
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '77	105½	2,000 Erie R. Pref	85½
1,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '79	105½	100 do b10	85¼
1,000 Ill. War Loan	100	200 do	85½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56	300 do	85¼
7,000 Virginia St. 6s	64	150 Hud. River R	70
10,000 do	65	100 do	69½
9,000 N. Car. St. 6s	76	500 Harlem R. b10	24½
10,000 Missouri St. 6s	56	500 do	24½
35,000 do	55½	50 do	24½
5,000 Mo. 6s, Iss. to H. & St. J.	71	50 Nor. & Wor. R.	62
		50 do	63
3,000 Cal. State 7s	112½	2,300 Reading R. s30	79
20,000 do	113	500 do	78½
1,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	500 do	78½
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs.	100½	500 Mich. Central R.	88½
10,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	100	300 do	88½
4,000 Cl. & Tol. S'g F. B.	103	100 do b30	88½
15,000 do	103½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	44½
4,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bs.	115	300 do	44½
1,000 Hud. R. 2d S. F. Bs.	110½	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S.	83
1,000 Harlem 1st M. Bs.	111	100 Panama Railroad	131½
4,000 M. C. 8 ₩ c. C. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	116	200 Ill. Cent. R. Scrip	83½
		350 do	83½
2,000 do	114½	200 do	83½
2,000 do	115	100 do	83
10,000 M. S. 2d Mtg.	87	225 Clev. & Pitts. R.	40½
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	105	200 do	40
11,000 Alt. & T. H. In. Bs.	60	400 do	40½
2,000 M. So. S. Fd. Bs.	107½	100 Gal. & Chi. R.	89½
2,000 C. & N. W. Int. Bs.	61	300 do	89½
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	89½	100 do	86
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80	50 do	89½
25,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	86	200 Clev. & Tol. Rd	71½
5,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d Mtg. b30	80½	500 do	71½
		36 do	71½
10,000 do	80	150 Chi. & Rk. Island	82½
5,000 do s30	79½	200 do s30	82
5,000 Cl. & Pitts. 4th M.	72½	50 do s60	81½
2,000 D., M. & T. 1st M.	55	200 do	82
86,000 American Gold	134	100 Chi., B. & Q. R.	107
20,000 do	134½	100 Mil. & P. du C. R.	36½
100,000 do	134½	50 do	36½
10,000 do	134½	100 do b30	37½
30,000 do	134½	100 do b30	37½
60 Phenix Bank	105	100 Tol. & Wab. R.	36½
100 Tradesmen's Bank	103	81 do	36
10 Bank of Commerce	98	100 Tol. & Wab. Pref.	71
5 Amer. Ex. Bank	101½	200 do	70
20 Metropolitan Bank	104	100 Pitts. Ft. W. & C. b10	64
10 Continental Bank	92½	100 do	64
50 Imp. & Trad. Bank	100½	50 do	63½
26 Del. & H. Canal Co.	111	50 do	63
100 Harlem R. Pref.	58		

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 U.S. 6s,'81, Cou.	104½	100 Hud. River R. b10	69½
15,000 U. S. Dem'd N's.	131	100 do	69
5,000 do	130½	50 do	68½
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	56½	125 Harlem Railroad	24
30,000 Mo. St. 6s	55½	300 Harlem R. Pref.	58
10,000 do	55½	100 do s60	58
100,000 American Gold	137	300 Reading Railroad	79
20,000 do	137½	500 Chic. & Rock Isl. R.	81½
150,000 do	137½	200 Mich. Cen. R.	88½
70,000 do	137½	300 do	88½
30,000 do	137½	150 do	88½
200 Pac. Mail St. Co.	130	300 Mich. S. & N. In. R.	44
100 do b30	130	100 do s30	44
10 do	129½	200 M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	81
600 Erie Railway	56½	50 do	80½
50 do b30	56½	100 do	80½
100 N. Y. Central R.	106½	300 Ill. C. R. Scrip	82½
100 do	106½	300 Clev. & Pitts. R.	39½
425 do	107	800 do	39½
200 do	107½	400 do	39
100 do b60	107½	350 Gal. & Chic. R.	90
100 Erie R. Pref.	85½	50 do s30	89½
150 do	85½	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	71½
100 do b10	85½		

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15—P. M.

The topic of the Street and of the Stock Exchange to-day is the additional rise of 4@4½ ₩ cent. in Gold. The speculation in it is pressed with much vigor, and as a number of the Banks are free lenders upon the purchases thus made for a further rise, the calculation is indulged that a profit must result even at 137@138 ₩ cent. The matter has attracted so much of public attention, however, that the policy of the Banks referred to, which is generally admitted to be a mischievous one, may possibly be reversed, and that when least expected. That some of them would not be so ready to lend a hand to a speculation aimed directly at the good credit of the currency of the country—their own circulation included—but for the special interest which they hold in United States Custom-house Notes, which necessarily go up with Gold, and it may be in the Gold itself, is not unlikely. At the same time it is intimated to-day that even these parties are ready to join the older and less adventurous Banks in arresting the evil as far as it can be done, by calling in present and refusing future loans upon Gold, and by declining to issue Special Certificates of Deposit of Gold to be employed for Speculation. As this sounds fair enough, it would perhaps be invidious at present to name the Banks which have made themselves most conspicuous, and, from certain surroundings, most obnoxious in this matter.

Since writing the above, an able and long experienced financial authority sends us the following, based on the facts, that neither the redundancy of Bank and United States Note Circulation, nor the regular export demand for Gold, has anything to do with the excessive speculation in Gold. That the Treasury and the Banks have not yet been able to supply a sufficient amount of Notes of Circulation to take the place of the Gold and Silver practically converted into mere articles of merchandise by the general suspension of specie payments by the Banks last Winter, is a truth well understood by every money dealer and bank teller in Wall-street:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The speculation in Gold and other articles of property that are the readiest equivalent of Gold, such as foreign bills and old demand notes, is stimulated by the banks lending on these securities.

It is a low estimate to say that the amount of these loans is as follows;

On Gold	$[illegible]
On Foreign Exchange	5,000,000
On Demand Notes	5,000,000

With this called in, Gold would fall 20 ₩ cent. from its present price.

The Foreign Exchanges for Saturday's mail are quoted 150@151 ₩ cent. to correspond with the advanced price of Gold, but thus far the business is nominal in leading bills. The rise in Gold continues to stimulate the Corn Exchange and Cotton market, and large preparations are making to export nearly every description of Domestic Produce.

Late in the afternoon, after the adjournment of the Second Board, the price of Gold after touching 138 suddenly fell off to 135½ ₩ cent., and finally closed 136 ₩ cent.

The Stock Market, although active, did not respond to the fresh rise in Gold. Indeed, with few exceptions, prices were higher early last week when Gold stood at 123@124 ₩ cent. than on this day's dealings, with Gold at 135@138 ₩ cent. A prominent exception is New-York Central, which has advanced to 107½ ₩ cent. The Government securities and State Stocks are about the same as yesterday. The City Bank Shares are advancing, and the Railway mortgages continue in demand. The U. S. Custom-house Notes sold as high as 131½; closing 130 ₩ cent.

The market for Stocks late in the day was quite feverish, and the changes in the bidding rates frequent. But at 5 o'clock the temper was firm, with a material recovery from the lowest figures:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
N. Y. Central	105⅞	107	Galena	88½	90
Erie	55½	56	Toledo	71	71½
Erie Preferred	84½	84½	Rock Island	83	81½
Hudson River	69½	69	Missouri	55½	55
Harlem	24½	23½	Tennessee	56½	56
Mich. Central	87⅞	87½	U. S. 6s, 1874	93½	93½
Mich. Southern	44½	43½	U. S. 6s, 1881	104½	104½
Mich. Guarant'd	81½	81	U.S.Notes,C.H.	128½	130
Illinois Cen	83½	82½	Treas.7.30 Nots.	105½	106
Clev. and Pitts.	41	39½	Bills on Lond'n.	147	150
Pacific Mail	129½	129½	Gold	133½	136

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	102½	Ocean	94
Merchants'	102	Mercantile	115
Mechanics'	106	American Exchange	100½
Union	104	Chatham	96
America	110½	Bank of the Republic	94
Phoenix	105	Bank of N. America	103
Tradesmen's	103	Hanover	92
Fulton	135	Metropolitan	104
Mechanics' & Traders'	107	Nassau	100
National	96	Shoe and Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	90½	Corn Exchange	101
Leather Manufactr's'	100	Continental	92
State of New-York	96	Commonwealth	83½
Commerce	90	Importers' & Traders'	100½
Mech. Banking Ass'n	98	Park	112½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	100	St. L., A. & T. H. firsts	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Estate	105	T. H. & A. secs.	61
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	60
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114½	Chi.&N.W.1sts.2dseries	51
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv., '76	115	Chi.&N.W. firsts, ass'd.	60
Erie firsts '68	114½	Chi. & N. W. seconds	35
Erie seconds '79	112	Han. & St. Jos. firsts	80
Erie thirds, '83	106	Lack. & W. Bonds	107½
Erie fourths, '80	100½	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	110
Erie fifths, '88	96	Del. Lack. & W. seconds	102½
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	99½	Tol. & Wab. firsts	89½
Hudson firsts, '69	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80½
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85	110	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts	101½
Hudson thirds, '75	103	Gal. & Chi. firsts	106½
Hudson Conv't, '67	97½	Gal. & Chi. 1sts ext'd	103½
Harlem firsts, '69-'72	111	Gal. & Chi. seconds	107½
Harlem seconds, '64	104½	Chi. & Rk. I. firsts	100
Mich. C. 8 ₩ c., 69-'72	110	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	102½
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ₩ c., '82	114½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts	102
C. B. & Q. 8 ₩ c. firsts	116	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	84½
M. S. 7 ₩ c. seconds	86½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	80
N. Ind. Goshen L.	103½	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	100
M. S. & N. Ind. s. f.	107½	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ₩ c., '75	105	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	72½

We have been furnished with copies of the following interesting correspondence:

OFFICE OF THE MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 12, 1862.

To Hon. George S. Boutwell, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Will the cancellation of the various stamps to be used by banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, be lawful where done by a stamping press, with the name of the corporation and date duly affixed daily, or must the initials in all instances be written as required in section 60 of the Tax Law.

The use of a percussion press would greatly facilitate the cancellations where such large numbers of stamps are used.

Very respectfully yours,
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL
REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 14, 1862.

SIR: Your letter of the 13th inst. has been received and contents noticed.

In regard to the canceling of the various stamps in use by the different institutions or corporations, the hand-press will answer every purpose.

Yours, very truly,
GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 92 Broadway, New-York.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, was as follows: Receipts, $1,718,092 59; including for Customs, $212,000; payments, $2,203,929 91; balance, $8,391,119 06.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 11,140 bbls. Flour, 50 bbls. and 327 bags Corn Meal, 62,523 bushels Wheat, 61,963 bushels Corn, 5,160 bushels Barley, 25,754 bushels Oats, 3,893 pkgs. Provisions, and 860 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 36 bbls., at $7 25 for Pots, and $7 50 for Pearls, ₩ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 239 bbls., including 175 bbls. Pots and 64 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 209 mats Java, on private terms; 800 bags Rio, at 25c.@27c.; and 100 bags Costa Rica, at 27c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has been purchased, to the extent of 4,700 bales, at 61c.@62c. for Middlings, ₩ lb., showing a further improvement.

DRY GOODS—Trade has not been active during the past week, but prices of all desirable goods have been well supported, and the tendency in the market for domestics has been decidedly in favor of sellers. The rapid rise in Gold, Exchange, and raw Cotton, has made holders of Cotton Goods quite indifferent about disposing of their supplies, at even the prevailing high rates. Drills are now up to 28c.@32c., chiefly 30c.@32c. ₩ yard. Prints are quoted as selling freely at 17c.@18c. for the better known makes. The sales of foreign fabrics were principally at auction, where goods commanded fair prices, though not up to the views of importers, in view of the advance in Gold and Exchange. The public sales included catalogues of Saxony Dress Goods, Millinery Goods, Ribbons, and Shawls.

FISH—A moderate business has been transacted in Dry Cod, at $3 62½@$4 25 ₩ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10 25@$10 75; No. 2 do. at $8 75@$7; and No. 3 do. at $3 75@$4 25 ₩ bbl.; also in Smoked Herring at 25c.@37½c. for scaled, and 25c.@28c. for No. 1 ₩ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The extraordinary rise in Gold and Exchange to-day, occasioned much excitement and a further large advance in prices of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, including State and Western Flour, the reported sales of which, since our last, add up 30,000 bbls., part to arrive, including Superfine State, at $6 25@$6 60; poor to choice extra State, at $6 50@$7; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $6 25@$6 55; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 60@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 05@$7 25 ₩ bbl.

Superfine State	$6 25	@$6 60
Extra State	6 50	@ 7 00
Superfine Western	6 25	@ 6 55
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 65	@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	7 05	@ 7 25
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 30	@ 8 75
Extra Genesee	7 10	@ 9 00
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues in brisk demand at rapidly advancing prices; sales, 2,700 bbls., at $6 70@$7 20 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 25@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 50@$9 50 for very superior family brands, ₩ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers decidedly; sales to-day 750 bbls. extra at $6 70@$8 50 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling freely, at $3 30@$4 70 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in request, at $3 55 for Jersey; $3 85 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The principal kinds have been in fair demand, including Layer Raisins at $2 80@$3 00, and Bunch do. at $2 62½@$2 70 ₩ box; also Currants at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb.

GRAIN—Wheat has been freely purchased for immediate and future delivery at a further advance of 2c.@3c. per bushel. The reported sales since our last comprise 300,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, including White Western, at $1 48@$1 60; Amber Western, at $1 43@$1 47; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 44; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 33@$1 36; Milwaukee Club, at $1 25@$1 33; Chicago Spring at $1 20@$1 27; Amber State at $1 44@$1 46 ₩ bushel. Corn brisker and dearer. Sales since our last, 175,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 67c.@68c., for shipping Mixed Western; 62c.@67c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 55c.@61c. for unsound; 67c.@68c. for Yellow Western, and 70c. for White do., ₩ bushel. Rye is in request at 68c.@84c., according to quality, ₩ bushel; sales 2,600 bushels. Oats are more sought after including Canada, at 55c.@58c.; Western, at 54c.@59c.; and State, at 56c.@60c. ₩ bushel. Barley continues scarce and in good demand; sales, 19,500 bushels State and Canada at $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel. Barley Malt, $1 [illegible] ₩ bushel.

HAY—North River has been in good demand, at 55c.@70c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in active request for home use and shipment, at buoyant rates. New crop, 18c.@22c.; last year's, 16c.@20c. ₩ lb.

HIDES—Have been in active request at advanced rates, including prime, Buenos Ayres at 24½c.@25c., and do., Rio Grande at 24½c. ₩ lb., usual terms. Stock of all kinds, 364,000, against 394,000 same time last year.

LATHS—Eastern have been inactive, at $1 65 ₩ thousand.

LEATHER—Sale is active and buoyant. Prices steadily favor sellers. Current receipts are limited, and stocks of desirable lots are quite moderate.

LIME—Has been in fair request, including Common Rockland, at 75c.; Lump, at $1; KEENAN'S Glen's Falls Lump, at 75c.; and Jointa, at $2 ₩ bbl.

OILS—A fair inquiry prevails for Crude Whale, at 75c.@77c.; Crude Sperm, at $1 40; Linseed, at $1; No. 1 Lard, at 77c.@82c.; Refined Petroleum, at 40c.@42½c.; and Crude do., at 20½c.@21½c. per gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite active, to-day, sales having been made of 5,250 bbls., closing at $10 50@$12 56¼ for Mess, and $12 for Prime, ₩ bbl., a decided improvement. Cut Meats are in demand at 7½c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 4¼c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon is in fair request, chiefly for future delivery, at 7½c.@8½c. ₩ lb. Lard is brisker and dearer; sales 2,700 tierces and bbls., for immediate and future delivery, at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. Beef is rather more active; sales 290 bbls., at $14@$14 62½ for Extra Mess, and $12 25@$13 50 for plain Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$21 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 75@$15 ₩ bbl. Butter continues in lively request, at 15c.@19c. for poor to choice Western, and 20c.@24c. for common to choice State, ₩ lb. Cheese continues in good demand, at 8½c.@11c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales 3,600 bags East India, at $6 12½@$6 50, in bond, and $6 50@$7 75, free, ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 800 bags Pimento on private terms, and 1,600 bags Pepper, part at 22c.@22½c. ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Have been purchased, to-day, to the extent of 2,500 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@12½c.; Cuba at 8½c.@9½c., and Porto Rico at 9½c.@9¾c.; also, by auction, 250 hhds. and 24 tcs. New-Orleans at 9 7-16c.@12c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 125,000 lbs. at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. The business of the week, Messrs. KIRBY & SONS notice thus: "The excitement which characterized the market during the previous week has continued to this date, the dullness in the English markets being counteracted by the further advance in Foreign Exchange, which has caused a steady advance in prices, and a heavy business has been done at enhanced rates, partly on speculation, but chiefly for England and the Continent. A fair inquiry has prevailed for home use, especially for Inferior and Grease. At the close, the demand is active, choice lots selling freely at 11¾c. Ordinary lots are a shade lower, but holders are very firm. Price this date, 1858, 10c.; 1859, 10½c.; 1860, 10c.; 1861, 8½c."

WHISKY—Sales, 750 bbls., at 35½c.@36c. ₩ gallon. Market steady.

FREIGHTS—Fair engagements were reported, to-day, at full rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, at 2s. 9d.@3s. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 11½d.@12½d.; Corn, 11d.@11½d. ₩ bush.; Cotton and Hops, ½d. ₩ lb.; Beef, 6s. 6d.@7s. ₩ tce.; Pork, 4s. ₩ bbl. Bacon and Lard, 25s.@27s. 6d.; Butter and Cheese, 37s. 6d.@40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, 32s. 6d.@35s.; ₩ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s. ₩ tce.; Bacon and Lard 35s.@40s.; Butter and Cheese, 40s.@45s. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders—A bark, with Wheat, at 13½d. ₩ bushel. For London—Flour, at 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain at 12½d.@13½d. ₩ bushel; Pork, 5s. ₩ bbl.; Beef, 7s.@7s. 6d. ₩ tce.; Butter and Cheese, 45s.@50s.; Bacon and Lard, 40s.@45s.; Oil, 40s.; Tallow and Oil Cake, at 37s. 6d.@40s. ₩ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been, ship *Reynard*, 1,035 tons, to London, with her inward cargo of 7,430 bales Manila Hemp, 40s. 6d.; a British brig, 175 tons, to Antwerp, 1,500 bbls. Petroleum, 9s.; a bark, 240 tons, to Cadiz, Light Pipe Staves, $45; a British brig to Glasgow, Petroleum, 8s. 6d.; a schooner, 446 tons, to Tarragona, Light Pipe Staves, $45, and Heavy Pipe, $54; a bark, 501 tons, to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and back to New-York, $10,000; a ship, 977 tons, from Boston to Point de Galle, Calcutta and back to United States, $16 ₩ ton; one, 713 tons, from Boston to Madras, Calcutta and back, $15; a bark, 507 tons, from Sicily to New-York, $2,750; one, 840 tons, to San Francisco, 1,000 tons Coal, $15; a British brig, 94 tons, to South America and back, $2,950; a British schooner, 119 tons, to West Indies and back, $1,650; a schooner, 106 tons, from an Eastern Port to West Indies, Lumber, $9; a British brig, 224 tons, to Trinidad, P. S., $1 ₩ bbl.; a schooner, 160 tons, to Porto Cabello and back, $1,000; a bark, 4,000 bbls., to Matanzas, $3,000; a ship, 437 tons, to Havana, $5,400; a British brig, 261 tons, same port, $2,600; a schooner, 295 tons, from Turks Islands to New-York, Salt, 8c.; ship *Champion*, 1,034 tons, to Melbourne, a bark from Boston to River Plate and back, an Austrian bark, 450 tons, to Antwerp, a brig, 240 tons, to Cienfuegos and back, one, 250 tons, to Sagua, and two British brigs to Bermuda, on private terms.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 4
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 8
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 8
North American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 9
Australasian	*Liverpool*	*New-York*	*Oct. 11*
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 15
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 15
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 18
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 25
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 29
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 5
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 19

FROM AMERICA.

Jura	Quebec	Liverpool	Oct. 18
City of Washington	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 18
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 18
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Oct. 25
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 29
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 1
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 5
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 12

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of Washington* and *Saxonia*, will close at the New-York Post-office on SATURDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at	5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close, daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 2½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For laying crosswalks on Fourth-avenue at Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets; for extending sewer in Twenty-third-street from Avenue A to the East River. The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on east side Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Forty-first streets; on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Forty-first streets; on south side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Lexington-avenue; on the north side of Thirty-eighth-street, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, between Lexington and Madison avenues; on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Broadway to the East River; on east side of Broadway, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Madison-avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth streets; on both sides of Fourth-avenue, Lexington-avenue, Third-avenue, Second-avenue, First-avenue, and Avenue A, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 8, 1862.

THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE, APPOINTED by the Board of Aldermen for the purpose of investigating the proposed transfer of the right to manufacture and supply gas to the inhabitants of this City from the New-York and Manhattan Gas Companies to the Corporate authorities of the City of New-York, will meet in Room No. 12, City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. All persons interested in the proposed transfer, and all who have been aggrieved or who have suffered from the monopoly at present enjoyed by the above-named Gas Companies, are respectfully requested to be present at the above-named time and place. The Committee also respectfully request the attention of gentlemen versed in the manufacture of gas, with a view of eliciting such information as will assist them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the premises.

TERENCE FARLEY,
WM. WALSH, } Special Committee.
JOHN H. BRADY,

THE COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES OF the Board of Aldermen will meet at Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY next, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

All persons interested in the passage of the proposed ordinance, regulating the sale and exposure for sale of hay, on the piers on the North River, are hereby notified to be present at the above-mentioned time and place.

ALEX. FREAR,
PETER MITCHELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
Committee on Ordinances.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee, will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

DRY GOODS.

THE WHISPER FROM THE BRIDAL ALTAR is a recognition of our rights and our duties. TUCKER'S BRIDAL SETTS INDISPENSABLE TO HAPPINESS.

The Veil is simple and graceful.

Bonnet-frames and Hoop-skirts in Season.

No. 759 Broadway.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.

CLOTH,
BEAVER AND
VELVET
CLOAKS—NOW OPEN.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 281 BROADWAY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

RIBBONS HAVE BEEN SLAUGHTERED THIS WEEK IN THE AUCTION ROOMS.

OUR PURCHASES ARE READY FOR INSPECTION.

Three, Four and Six shilling Ribbons are now 25, 31 and 44 cents per yard.

No. 4 Best Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 50 cts. per piece.

No. 5 Every Color Trimming Ribbons, corded edge, 50 cts. per piece.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.

BONNET VELVETS, SILKS, EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINERY GOODS, FROM LATE AUCTION SALES, BELOW LAST YEAR'S PRICES.

FROM AUCTION, CHEAP LACES.
FROM AUCTION, CHEAP EMBROIDERIES.
FROM AUCTION, GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
FROM AUCTION, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
OVER 100 STYLES OF LINEN COLLARS AND SETTS, CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS IN THIS CITY TO SELECT FROM.

OUR BONNET ROOMS ARE CROWDED WITH BEAVER, FELT AND STRAW BLOOMERS, MONITORS, TURBANS, and every other fashionable shape, from 25 cents to $5 each.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department, No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND STREET CHEAP STORE.

NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS,
VELVET RIBBONS, &c., &c.
VERY CHEAP.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

We sell for cash cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
311 & 311½ Grand, and 66 Allen-st.
Fifth block East from the Bowery.

GRAND OPENING.
NEW FALL GOODS
At
CHARLES HEARD & CO.'S,
No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW SILKS, NEW MERINOS, NEW POPLINS,
NEW OTTOMANS,
NEW REPS, NEW CASHMERES,
NEW DELAINES, NEW PRINTS,
NEW CLOAKS, NEW MANTILLAS, NEW SHAWLS.
And

A splendid stock of new DRESS GOODS, which will be offered at retail much less than wholesale prices.

Also,

300 Pieces Madder Prints, only 12½ cents per yard.

1,000 Pieces very best make Bleached Shirting, much less than wholesale prices.

1,500 Pieces best make Unbleached Muslin, in all widths, purchased before the late advance.

2,000 Dozen fine British Hosiery, at old prices.

500 Dozen pure Linen Handkerchiefs at 6¼ cents each.

400 Dozen pure Linen very fine Handkerchiefs, at 12½ cents each.

Also,

Pure Linen Damask Napkins, Towels, Table Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, Cloths, Cassimeres, Velvets, &c., &c., which we shall offer at very LOW PRICES.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

GLOVES! GLOVES! GLOVES!—EIGHT hundred dozen Ladies' and Misses' kid and Fall gloves, at less than last year's prices; a full assortment of hosiery and under-garments, very cheap. New trimming braids, buttons, velvets, small wares. N. B.—500 dozen nice-fitting corsets, at $1. Ladies' and Misses' skirts made to order. Alexandre's celebrated gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF ZEPHYR WORSTED.—An importer's stock, over $10,000, at less than last year's prices; also, a large stock of Saxony yarns. N. B.—Jouvin's genuine kid gloves, warranted; trimmings very cheap, at ELGER'S, 380 and 382 Broadway.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 Broadway. Silk Goods, Fans, novelties, articles for Europe, many of which are to be obtained at the above store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—WANTED, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, where there are no other boarders, board for a gentleman, wife, infant and servant. A well-furnished room and bedroom on second story and servant's room, *gas and water will be required; and dinner at 2 o'clock.* The vicinity of Washington or Madison-squares preferred. Address, with full particulars, F. X., Box No. 172 Times Office.

BOARDING.—ELIGIBLE BOARD FOR AN INvalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. No children or boarders. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,317 Broadway. Send for circulars.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS AND GOOD board can be had on reasonable terms, in a private family (first-class house) by applying at No. 161 West 42d-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT FURNISHED PARlor and bedroom on second floor, with grate, gas, hot and cold water. Family private. Terms moderate. Also, room for single gentleman, at No. 24 West 20th-st.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENtlemen can obtain first-class rooms, with board, private table, or otherwise, to suit, at No. 25 West 31st-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—ABOUT TWENTY minutes walk from Fulton, Wall-st. and South Ferry. A bedroom with sitting-room attached, on second floor. Family strictly private. Answer with name and place of business, WILLIAMS, Box No. 137 Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—I WANT BOARD FOR MYself and wife, in a plain, cheerful, private family; children will be rather an attraction than otherwise; the upper part of the City, on the west side, preferred; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars, including terms (which must be quite moderate), "LONELY," Box No. 214 Times Office. N. B.—If lessons in music or painting, or instruction in the elementary or higher English branches should be desired, they can be competently given; the use of a good piano can also be had.

TWO OR THREE FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board, to gentlemen, in the first-class private house, No. 129 East 10th-st., nearly opposite St. Mark's Church, and only three minutes' walk from Broadway and the Mercantile, Historical and Astor Libraries and Cooper Institute. References exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—WANTED, IN 5TH-AV. or neighborhood, a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, with bath-room, and a private table, for a gentleman and his wife. Address, with particulars, Box No. 2,902 Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—WANTED, BOARD FOR A gentleman and his wife, with a furnished sitting and bedroom on second floor, with a nice family, between Bond and 30th sts., for which not more than $12 per week will be paid. The best of references given and required. Address, for one week, A. B. C., Box No. 4,246 Post-office.

BOARD.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE furnished room on third floor, with hot and cold water, gas, &c., suitable for two; terms, $10 per week; dinner at 6½ o'clock. Apply at No. 169 West 14th-st.

TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD—TO ONE OR two gentlemen, furnished front rooms, with gas and large closet, pleasant house, small family, neither boarders nor children; situation desirable; convenient to all the leading city cars; five minutes from City Hall. Apply at No. 308 Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—ON MURRAY HILL, IN A PRIVATE family, a suite of fine well-furnished rooms with board for gentleman and wife, no children. Table must be first-class. References exchanged. Address H. L. D., Box No. 1,285 Post-office, Nassau-st.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife without children. References required. Apply at No. 34 West 15th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST., FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With full or partial board, for single gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives, with all the modern improvements.

TO RENT WITH BOARD—TWO FRONT rooms on second floor, for gentlemen or a gentleman and wife without children. References required. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FINE, LARGE, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS to let without board.—Partial board can be had, if desired. Apply to Mrs. TIMOLAT, No. 136 Bleecker-st.

SUITES OF ROOMS, AND ROOMS FOR single gentlemen, at No. 17 West 27th-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD—FOR FALL AND WINter, can be procured at a commodious farm-house, in Ulster County, near Poughkeepsie; location very healthy and pleasing; every convenience for comfort and recreation; liberal table; terms reasonable. Address H. E., Esopus, N. Y.

THE RECEIVER OF TAXES GIVES NOTICE that the Assessment Rolls, or Tax Books, for the current year, have been delivered to him, and that the taxes are now due and payable at this office. On taxes paid before the 1st day of November, a discount will be allowed at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from the day of payment to the 1st day of December next.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver of Taxes.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Bureau of Collection of Taxes, Oct. 15, 1862.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 10, 1862.

UNPAID WATER RENTS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that a further penalty of Ten Per Cent. will be added to all unpaid water rents on the first day of November next. WM. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

INSTRUCTION.

WILLIAM J. NEVIUS'S
PRIVATE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NO. 10 WEST 15TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.,
Reopened on Monday, Sept. 15.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 935 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives a limited number of pupils, under the direct training of the Principal. Refers to the following gentlemen, who have been patrons:

Hon. Geo. Opdyke,	H. M. Alexander,	L. Lockwood,
Rev. Dr. Phillips,	Wm. Black,	H. A. Hess,
J. Lindly, M. D.,	G. Burchard,	D. S. Schanck,
W. Parker, M. D.,	A. W. Canfield,	A. M. Trowbridge,
J. Auchincloss,	P. Bundy,	J. C. Tucker.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 268 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 15th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 22 West 32d-st., near 5th-av.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16.
For circulars, &c., address as above.

GREENWICH SEMINARY
FOR
YOUNG LADIES.

On the line of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For circulars address Miss H. G. CREAMER, Greenwich, Conn.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, Principal.

The Winter session of this School will commence on the first WEDNESDAY of November next.

MAPLE HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.
YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL.

For circulars address the Principal, P. A. ANDREW.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.

Circulars at No. 20 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

MISSES PORTER'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
at No. 1,210 Broadway.

MRS. J. W. ELIGH'S
CLASS FOR TWELVE YOUNG LADIES,
Reopened Oct. 1, at No. 30 West 18th-st.

MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFTS'
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 19 West 24th-st., near 5th-av.

A MODEL SCHOOL.—BEAUTIFULLY LOcated at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. BUSINESS EDUCATION made thorough by combining practice and theory. Students can enter any time. Life Memberships only $30. Board, washing, fuel, room, &c., $2 87 per week. French, German, &c. Address for Circulars, PROF. THOS. H. STEVENS.

MAD. BOTE, HAVING RETURNED TO the City, respectfully informs her friends and the public that she will resume her instruction of the piano, singing, the French and German languages, at her own or the pupils' houses. Call or address No. 63 West 22d-st., near Broadway.

THOROUGH AND PRACTICAL INSTRUCtion in Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, Writing, Grammar, Algebra, &c., by T. TOWNSEND, No. 289 Bowery. Mr. T. has had large experience in the counting-room and in teaching, and will give particular attention to those preparing for business. Lessons given day and evening.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MacMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English and Primary School, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Circulars can be had at Lockwood's, Crowen's, and Price's, Nos. 411, 699, and 864 Broadway.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—The ninth year will commence on the 3d of November; one hour from the City, via New-Haven Railroad, 27th-st. Terms moderate.

R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

$60 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION AT Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., half a year, from Nov. 7 to April 16, 1863. Special terms to ladies who wish to graduate.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, at South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.—The forty-second semi-annual session will commence Nov. 6. For circulars, address the Principal,

BENJ. F. MILLS.

A HIGHLY ACCOMPLISHED TUTOR, with long experience in first-class families, and best City references, can accommodate a few more pupils or schools, with desirable hours. Address TUTOR, Box No. 163 Times Office.

A *TEACHER IN ONE OF THE BEST CITY* schools, having the highest references, will give private lessons in English, classics and French. Address ALPHA, Box No. 194 Times Office.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. —The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH FEMALE INSTITUTE, No. 23 West 20th-st., is now open. A limited number of Misses will be received as boarders.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, No. 7 West-twenty second-st., was re-opened on the 17th of Sept. The Primary Department offers superior advantages for little girls.

$110.—HOPEDALE INSTITUTE—WESTchester, Westchester County, N. Y., is open for children under the age of 12. Address Mrs. ROSENBERG, Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils from seven years and upwards, preparing them for college, business, West Point or the Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

BOYS BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms, $140 per annum. For full particulars apply to the Principal. G. H. WHEELER.

THE MISSES DANFORTH WILL REOPEN their Boarding and Day School, Sept. 18, at No. 53 West 24th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Winter Term commences Nov. 3. For Circulars, address the Principal, J. B. NICHOLS, Stamford.

MILITARY ACADEMY, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The semi-annual session, Military and Collegiate, will commence, Oct. 1, 1862.

Gen. M. L. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, northeast corner of Broadway and 13th-st., is now open.

REDDING INSTITUTE—REDDING, CONN.—A boys' boarding school; catalogues at Benedict Bro., 5 Wall-st.

D. SANFORD, A. M.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, French and Primary School will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 16 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms $150 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,128 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

DO YOU SEEK GOOD SCHOOLS FOR your children and wards? Circulars, and full particulars are, without charge, at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.

G. S. WOODMAN & CO.

JOHN WOOD'S GYMNASIUM—NO. 6 AND 8 East 28th-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened for the season on MONDAY, Sept. 8. The advantages of a superior physical training for youths, in connection with their mental studies, cannot be over-estimated. A class for ladies under the direction of an experienced lady teacher, a former pupil and graduate of the celebrated "Normal Class" of Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston. Circulars may be had at the school, or sent free by mail.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHERS.—TWO NEW-ENGLAND LAdies desire engagements as resident teachers in schools or families; one is experienced in teaching music, French, (which she speaks,) Latin, Italian and English; the other is competent to teach English, French, and rudiments of music. City references given. Call on or address TEACHER, No. 19 2d-place, Brooklyn.

AS TEACHER.—A DISTINGUISHED GENTLEman, from Paris, very experienced in teaching French, has a few unoccupied hours, and desires an engagement with one or two private pupils or schools, in City or vicinity. Best references. Address A. L., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG lady, experienced in teaching English, French, music and ornamental work, desires a situation as resident governess, in a family or school, in or very near the City; unexceptionable references; salary, $150. Address Miss HENRI, Station E, New-York City.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, WHO UNDERstands French thoroughly, desires an opportunity to teach either that or the higher English branches, or both, in a school or family, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address Mrs. B., Brooklyn Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WELL KNOWN IN this City as teacher of music and French, wishes to give lessons for her board, in a respectable family. Address R. G. B., Box 1,387 Post-office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, GRADUate of Union College, desires a situation to employ a few unoccupied hours; unexceptionable references. Address G. B. M., No. 171 West 37th-st.

NOTICE TO DEALERS IN LORILLARD'S SNUFF.—I have this day raised my price. A circular will be sent as soon as possible. C. LORILLARD,

Oct. 15, 1862. No. 16 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, Two Dollars a year; two copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world. If used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S—The School for Scandal.

WINTER GARDEN—Richelieu.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Virginius.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Brilliantly Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pantomime, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway. The Mischievous Monkey.

HOPE CHAPEL—[illegible]'s Californiana.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. [illegible] Broadway.

GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway—Lang's Historical Picture of the Reception of the Old Sixty-Ninth Irish Regiment.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

There was considerable excitement yesterday over an announcement that the rebels were crossing the Potomac River again in large force at Hancock, but it is believed that there was no good foundation for the report.

Our Harper's Ferry correspondent, it will be recollected, has assured us that the Army of the Potomac is about to make a forward movement. On the other hand, a dispatch to the Philadelphia *North American*, dated Washington, Oct. 14, says: "Nothing has transpired to warrant the assertion that an early forward movement of our army on the Potomac is contemplated—the appearances being directly the reverse; nor is it probable that an attack will be made until a hard frost has rendered the road in suitable condition for the undertaking. At present the roads in Virginia are wholly unfit for an aggressive movement on either side, and it is not likely that one will at present be made."

The Richmond *Enquirer*, of the 11th inst., comes to the conclusion that there will be an early peace, which conclusion is founded on the results of the recent battles in Virginia and Maryland, and the campaign now progressing. It considers the battle of Antietam the most terrible National defeat of the war. We are curious to known what it thinks of Corinth and Perryville.

Our dispatches from Louisville state that there was skirmishing all day Tuesday along the line from Harrodsburgh to Stanford, and that the rebels under BRAGG were trying to make their escape from Kentucky—no doubt much more rapidly than they entered. BRAGG's haste is supposed to have been increased by intelligence of the defeat of PRICE and VAN DORN at Corinth. There appears to be some probability that BRAGG will make his escape without another engagement, but if so, he will probably loose everything in his retreat.

The City of Vicksburgh is said to have sent in a bill of damages against the Confederate Government of ninety thousand dollars, for allowing it to be bombarded.

It was rumored in Memphis, on Oct. 9, that Gen. PRICE's Adjutant had shot Gen. VAN DORN two or three days after the fight at Corinth.

The Mobile *Tribune* says that that place will certainly be attacked by FARRAGUT's fleet as soon as he gets ready for action, which may be looked for at any time.

Late letters from New-Orleans report a large fleet fitting out there, but its destination is prudently withheld. It is to be hoped that the information will be as carefully withheld from the enemy as it is from the loyal North.

GENERAL NEWS.

The result of the election in Pennsylvania is still in doubt as we go to press this morning. So far as known, ten Union men, one straight Republican, and eight Democrats are elected to Congress. Several districts are yet to hear from.

The returns from Ohio are very imperfect. VALLANDIGHAM is defeated.

The returns from Indiana indicate the election to Congress of three straight Republicans, four Union men, and four Democrats. The vote on the State is very close, but the Union ticket probably has a small majority.

The French line-of-battle ship *Massena*, Commander HALAT DE ORSEY, from Vera Cruz in eighteen days, arrived below yesterday. She is of 4,000 tons burden, mounts 90 guns, is a propeller of 800 horse-power, and has a crew of 800 men. She is at anchor in Quarantine.

The REAL murder case was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, when Mr. JAMES summed up for the defence in a speech of about four hours in length. The District-Attorney commenced the summing up for the prosecution, and will close this morning. The case will doubtless be given to the Jury, under the charge of the Court, to-day.

The Triennial Episcopal Convention held its thirteenth daily session yesterday. A report on the ordination of Deacons and modifying certain canons, was referred to a Joint Committee. The report of the Committee on the State of the Church, setting forth baptismal, matrimonial and other statistics, and asking for the prayers of the Bishops, was adopted. The debate on the report of the Special Committee of Nine on the Rebellion then came up as the order of the day, and was widely discussed. Rev. Dr. MCALLISTER, of California, presenting a series of resolutions, as a substitute for the report, to the effect that the Church stands aloof from secular quarrels. At a protracted evening session the discussion continued, some of the most active debaters taking lively part. To-day, the Joint Houses will visit our Public Institutions.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Mayor's nomination of ALBERT W. CANFIELD, for Street Commissioner, led to a desultory and acrimonious discussion. It began on the question of the Mayor's duty to confer with the members before sending in a nomination to the Board, widened into offensive personalities that excited and elated the well-filled lobby, and wound up with a free declaration all around as to who would go and confer with the Mayor, and who would persistently "await the Mayor's invitation to see him." The discussion was allowed to proceed till every member desiring to speak on the subject had talked himself out, then the nomination was quietly rejected by 10 to 5. The Mayor transmitted a letter from the Postmaster-General's office, wherein Mr. BLAIR makes known that his proposed free-delivery system for the large cities, to be submitted to the consideration of Congress, will include an arrangement for taking letters to, as well as from, the Post-offices. An ordinance to appropriate $[illegible]000, and create a Commission for Harbor and City defences, was presented and laid over. It may be found entire in the official proceedings. The Board adjourned till 1 o'clock on Saturday.

The State of Delaware, it appears, has furnished her full quota of volunteers called for by the President on the 2d of July last, and, in consequence, the Secretary of War has revoked and annulled the order for a draft of the militia.

Contrary to general expectations, Gen. HOOKER will be unable to take command of his army corps for some time yet. The General cannot rest on his wounded foot, as it invariably causes inflammation. He is now in Washington, and travels on two crutches.

There is evidently trouble brewing between Brig.-Gen. FRANK BLAIR and Gen. MCKINSTRY, whose Court-Martial is now in progress at St. Louis. The latter publishes a card in the St. Louis *Republican* which reads thus: "Yielding to the advice of my counsel, I forbear, pending my trial, any other notice of the assaults made upon me by F. P. BLAIR, Jr., in his recent address to his constituents, than to say that his statements and allusions, so far as they relate to me, are false—and he knows them to be false. At the proper time I shall notice him."

Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE, who was at one time supposed to be a prisoner in the hands of the rebels, is now on his farm in Fayette County, Ky., undisturbed in person or in property. So soon as KIRBY SMITH reached Lexington he sent Dr. BRECKINRIDGE a letter of protection, and not so much as a grain of corn has been taken from him. He has been more fortunate in this particular than many of his Union neighbors.

The State Department publishes a decree just received from the Government of Nicaragua, imposing restraints on immigration. One clause prohibits the entrance of "freed negroes, or other degraded caste of people, unless they have a special permission for themselves, or on account of others, to go into the interior."

The Quartermasters who permitted the shameful waste of stores in the army, for some months past, will probably experience an overhauling before they are aware of it. Complaints have reached Washington that immense stores have been suffered wantonly to spoil, when the slightest care or attention would have rendered them not only available, but absolutely useful. It is hard to believe that this outrageous neglect is for the purpose of private gain in the purchase of further and unnecessary supplies, though this charge is openly made.

On Saturday last a general parade and review of the enrolled militia of St. Louis took place. Thirteen thousand soldiers were in line, and the occasion was made a general holiday.

Mr. EDGAR HOLMES, of the firm of HOLMES & BROTHER, bankers in Lockport New-York, has been arrested by U. S. Commissioner STORRS, and held to bail to answer a charge of issuing shinplasters.

Under date of Oct. 8, Commissioner BOUTWELL writes to a gentleman in Baltimore: "Your letter of the 2d inst., containing inquiries as to whether the tax under the excise law is laid both on castings and finished machinery, without reference to the fact as to whether the component parts of said machinery have been previously taxed as castings or not, is received. I am of the opinion that the view taken by the manufacturer is sustained by the law. Castings are liable to a tax of three per cent., unless otherwise provided. When sold by the manufacturer the tax must be assessed and paid. If afterward these castings are assessed as component parts of other articles, the latter (that is the articles) will be assessed without regard to the fact of previous payment."

E. J. CHASE, Esq., United States Marshal for the Northern District, died at his residence in Lockport, on the morning of the 13th, of affection of the heart. He had been complaining for several days of oppression of the chest, but nothing serious was apprehended until a few hours before the fatal termination of the disease. Mr. CHASE was a brother of the Secretary of the Treasury, about fifty years of age, and the picture of health and vigor.

The ponderous 15-inch Dahlgren gun, recently mounted at the Washington Navy-yard, made several very satisfactory shots on Monday. It requires a force of twenty-five men to work the monster expeditiously.

The *Monitor* was safely hauled upon the marine railway at the Washington Navy-yard on Monday. N. STODDER, sailing master of the *Monitor*, who has been on board of her ever since she left New-York, states that she has gone to Washington merely to have her boiler repaired. She is not injured at all in her frame or armor. She will be ready for sea in three weeks.

The market for Gold was much excited again yesterday. Some of the speculators for the rise calculated upon 140 ♥ cent. before the turn of the market, but after reaching 138, the sales fell off to 135¾@136 ♥ cent. Stocks were unfavorably influenced by the excitement in Gold through the day, but finally left off firm.

Our reports show a heavy business again yesterday in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, as also in Cotton, Pork, and Lard, at advanced prices. Groceries were less active, as were also Whisky, Tallow, and Tobacco. Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, and most kinds of Oils, were in active request at buoyant rates. The freight engagements were fair, with 696 vessels of all classes in port.

LOYALTY OF THE BRITISH WORKINGMEN.—Staleybridge is one of those second-class interior towns of England's manufacturing districts, where the lives and souls of some fifteen thousand people depend upon the spinning of cotton. To say they must have suffered greatly, these fifteen thousands, from the withdrawal of American raw material, is needless. But Staleybridge, either because its mill-owners have declined to adapt their machinery to India cotton, or because no time at all has been preferred by them to half time, has suffered acutely from the war, and the appeals of its people for relief have rent the hearts of all England. The sorrows of Staleybridge have been only a degree less poignant than those of Blackburn. Starvation has not only looked into the windows of its poor, but has actually entered their doors; and to a community thus distressed and desperate, it seemed safe to go with the arguments with which the agents of secession are always ready to stimulate popular dissatisfaction with the American war, and urge the British Government to intervention.

A public meeting was accordingly called on the 1st inst., at Staleybridge, "to consider the necessity of petitioning Her Majesty the Queen to take immediate measures for the recognition of the Confederate States of America." Thousands came. The largest hall in the town was so much more than filled, that as many gathered without as were crowded within. The multitude is described as almost entirely composed of "workingmen." The Mayor presided, and there was a gentleman to move a resolution calling for the immediate recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and a gentleman to second it, and gentlemen to make speeches in behalf of it. After some discussion, however, an amendment was presented, and carried with cheers, and something so near unanimity as to be reported as a hundred to one, that, "in the opinion of the meeting, the distress prevailing in the manufacturing districts is mainly owing to the rebellion of the Southern States against the American Constitution," *and that recognition was not to be thought of.* As at Blackburn, so here; the capitalists desired to inveigle workingmen into sympathy with the oppressors of labor, and were defeated.

It may be well to understand that neither the rank or the wealth of England withhold their sympathies from the cause of secession. But the British laboring classes are not blind to the fact that the interest of labor and of democratic institutions is identified with the success of the North, and that the South is a simple embodiment of that veteran domination and tyranny which the capitalist has always struggled to maintain over the workman. No suffering, not even famine itself, will ever alter this conviction, or make the English masses unfaithful to it. The elections of Tuesday show how entirely the masses of the American Free States agree in this matter with their fellows in Britain.

The October Elections—The Duty of New-York.

The October elections in the great States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, on Tuesday last, though the results are as yet but meagerly reported from some of the Northwestern States, are full of cheer for the supporters of the Government, and the advocates of a determined prosecution of the war. The returns, so far as they have reached us, will be found in our telegraphic columns, and will doubtless be carefully scanned by all who see the important bearing of these elections upon the course and issue of events, as well as by those who are accustomed to forecast the result in our own and other States in November from the indications of popular currents usually given in October.

In our sister State of Pennsylvania particularly, the result is encouraging and significant. Very great efforts were made by the Opposition to carry the State, and it was feared that on account of divided councils and other things in the Union ranks, the Hughes-Stuart Democracy might be triumphant. But the Union Party has achieved a victory represented by a majority of probably not less than twenty thousand votes in the State for its candidates. The Congressional delegation from the State will be strongly Union-Republican; the Legislature will be of the same cast; and the City of Philadelphia has reëlected, by a large majority, its Republican Mayor. The Administration, if it does its duty boldly and vigorously in this crisis of the nation, will thus assuredly receive a support from the second State of the Union in population and resources, only inferior to the support which we believe that next month will show it has obtained from this, the first of the States.

From the third State of the Union, the returns are not yet complete enough to enable us to estimate accurately the result. The Democrats appear to have made some gains in Ohio, though we are glad to learn that the man (VALLANDIGHAM) who is the type of the factious Democracy in the West, has been defeated for Congress. Indiana sends to Congress seven Union Republicans out of eleven candidates, (the same ratio as she had in the last Congress,) and on the State ticket it is claimed that the Union Party has a majority. It will be some time before full returns are obtained from Iowa; but from the scattering indications we have, from the tone of the Press of the State, and from other signs, the prospect is that there will be a Union victory there, only second to that achieved in Pennsylvania.

Nearly all of the Democrats elected in these Western States are of the type called War Democrats, who have achieved success in the contest, in most cases, by claiming to be warmer friends of the President, and truer supporters of the Administration, and more earnest upholders of the war against rebels, than the regular candidates of the Administration Party. Ostensibly, there was but little opposition to the war or to those intrusted with its management. And though it might have been wished that the party who stand by the Proclamation, and who in spirit and in purpose are the real friends of the Administration, had received a fuller indorsement, yet, take it all in all, there is plenty of ground for encouragement and cheer in these elections.

New-York, next month, will of course follow the example of Pennsylvania on Tuesday last. The kind of Democracy we have to contend with here is of the VALLANDIGHAM stamp, which has just been routed in the West. It is of the kind of SEYMOUR, WOOD, VAN BUREN. It is of the kind whose watchword is, in the language of the last-named gentleman, on Monday night: "If the rebels insist, *let them go!*" It is really of the Disunion kind, which the Empire State can never, under any circumstances, indorse or countenance. But these October elections show the necessity of earnest work in this State, during the brief time there now remains to work before the election. There is no doubtful issue here, and there must be no doubt about the position of New-York in support of the Union or the war, for the support and prosecution of which she has sent to the South one hundred and fifty thousand of her sons. No one doubts the Unionism of Gen. WADSWORTH; no one doubts his devotion to the Government and to the War for its existence. Let us see, then, that the man who thus truly represents the sentiment and conviction of this great State is elected by a majority that shall be honorable to its antecedents, that shall encourage the Government, and show to the rebels the folly of ever hoping for a Northern reaction in their favor.

THE POSITION IN KENTUCKY.—The declaration of the Louisville and Cincinnati papers that the Union forces had reoccupied the towns of Lexington and Danville, Ky., almost concurrently with the battle at Perryville, proves to have been incorrect. And these movements failing, the entire theory built upon them, that the rebels were flanked on the east as well as the south and could not escape from the State, fails also. We find it necessary, therefore, on the corrected reports from Kentucky, to recast our views of the position, and to confess that we now see little enough hope of "bagging" the army of BRAGG.

It appears that after the battle of Wednesday, the 8th inst., the rebels fell back northwardly toward Harrodsburgh. But they did not leave the road open that leads eastwardly from Perryville to Danville. Consequently our troops did not move immediately on to Danville, which would have cut off the rebel army from Camp Dick Robinson, toward which they have since gone.

Thursday seems to have been spent by Gen. BUELL in burying his dead, of which he had 500 or more, and caring for his wounded, of whom there were about 2,300. It seems that he must have been required to pay the last offices of humanity to the rebel dead also, for it is stated that, although the rebels sent in a flag of truce, and obtained permission to bury their dead, the party proceeded to the field and after looking over it awhile went away without doing anything.

Friday, Gen. BUELL's Army was put under marching orders, and moved toward Harrodsburgh in line of battle. But, on the same day, KIRBY SMITH succeeded in making a junction with Gen. BRAGG at Harrodsburgh, thus making a very formidable army, which, perhaps, BUELL' advance divisions did not feel equal to meet. And so they stood face to face—BUELL waiting to concentrate *his* army, and BRAGG watching for the chances to retreat to a better position.

BRAGG finding himself not immediately attacked, commenced moving rapidly toward Camp Dick Robinson *via* Danville. The entire distance is only seventeen miles—ten to Danville and seven to the camp—and all over a splendid turnpike road. It was a fair day's march, and the bulk of BRAGG's army safely made it. But the rear guard was closely followed and engaged by BUELL's advance, and Kentucky dispatches to the Cincinnati papers say that Gen. SMITH (GREEN CLAY SMITH, probably) captured two thousand wounded and fifteen hundred well rebel prisoners, between Harrodsburgh and Danville, in the pursuit. On Sunday night, BUELL's army entered Danville without a fight. On Monday, it is said that skirmishing was in progress from Harrodsburgh to Stanford—Stanford being a town ten miles southeast of Danville. If the rebels are or have been at Camp Dick Robinson, a movement to Stanford by BUELL would be well calculated to intercept their retreat. We know nothing, however, of the actual position now. The indications, as presented, are that BUELL is fairly south of BRAGG, if the latter is at Camp Dick Robinson. This is a situation that implies, necessarily, a battle, and the rebels are said to declare their purpose to stand at Camp Dick Robinson. We cannot believe it, but regard them as in full flight to the mountains.

Will the Army of the Potomac Advance?

A dispatch from Washington to the Philadelphia *North American* yesterday pronounces all the statements erroneous that indicate an early forward movement of MCCLELLAN's army. The reason assigned is, that the condition of the roads is such as to render movement impossible, and that it will be necessary now to wait till the "hard frosts" come. Unfortunately, persons without either information or judgment are in the habit of sending dispatches on this important subject; and the military censorship, which is bidden carefully to exclude from the wires all *truthful* indications of army movements, gives the utmost latitude to all romances of reporters. A most painful impression was made on all classes in our City yesterday when the substance of this Philadelphia dispatch was reproduced.

To show how very absurd the dispatch is, in its reasons, it is only necessary to remind the public that "hard frosts" rarely ever come in Virginia. Such as do occur disappear almost in a day, and never can be relied on for moving an army. Rains, not hard frosts, characterize the Southern Winter. Undoubtedly some practical joker palmed off the matter of this dispatch on the credulous telegrapher, the object being to satirize a notable and regretful period in our past military history. We feel very sure that, notwithstanding many may have the latent desire that the war linger indecisively until after the "first of January" next, neither Mr. LINCOLN nor Gen. MCCLELLAN are willing to trifle with the public patience by having the army go quietly now into Winter quarters. Mr. LINCOLN declared his position on this subject distinctly enough in the case of Major KEY, dismissed lately from Gen. HALLECK's staff, when he declared that no officer should continue to wear the National uniform who was not in favor of "winning victories whenever it was possible."

Besides, we have had it specifically stated over and over again that the President recently visited the army of the Potomac to learn for himself the practicability of immediately renewing field operations. We think it was quite unnecessary for Mr. LINCOLN to have made any such trip with any such motive. And we are quite free to assert, in total disregard of all dispatches from Washington or from headquarters to the contrary, that a forward movement *is* practicable whenever the President thinks proper to order it or Gen. MCCLELLAN desires to make it. When POPE's army was whipped, decimated, demoralized and driven back upon Washington, and the enemy had crossed over boldly and in immense force into Maryland, *then*, if ever, it might have been pleaded that a forward movement could not be made upon the enemy. What! fight a victorious army with beaten columns—an army of veterans with a mixed mass of hacked regiments and raw recruits—impossible! Yet it was done. It did not take MCCLELLAN a week to move his improvised army actively against such odds. And he drove the unequal campaign through to inspiring National success. It is preposterous to say that he cannot do now with a great, successful and confident army what he did then with troops that had just been literally torn to pieces by the enemy.

A CAPITAL BOOK ON THE REBELLION.—One of the very best discussions of the rebellion which has come under our notice is contained in a treatise of 150 pages, by Prof. CAIRNES, Professor of Jurisprudence and Political Economy in Queens College, Galway, which has just been published by G. W. CARLETON. It is entitled "*The Slave Power*, its Character, Career, and Probable Designs;"—and it seeks to trace the present rebellion to the determination of the Slave Power *to establish its supremacy* over as much of the American Continent as its arms and its political alliances will enable it to conquer.

The work is written with great clearness and cogency. It is argumentative, calm and candid in its tone, and admirably calculated to carry conviction with it. It is more compact and closer, perhaps, in its logic than the kindred work of Count GASPARIN, with which, in general tone and tendency, it is in complete harmony. It is by far the best book on this subject which has been written in Great Britain; and it cannot fail to have a great effect upon the sentiments and opinions of intelligent and candid readers in England and elsewhere.

We shall probably have occasion to refer to it more at length hereafter. Our object now is simply to direct attention to it as a work which every one interested in the absorbing subject of the day will be glad to read.

The "Extermination" of the Negro.

One of the ablest of the Border State organs, the Baltimore *American*, in a recent moderate and thoughtful article on the President's Proclamation, predicted one result which deserves serious consideration. Emancipation, if observed, would be no philanthropy to the negro: his fate was extermination. Free white labor would eventually expel free negro labor even in the South, as it had done in the North, and the inferior race would dwindle and disappear under the mysterious laws of races, before the superior race. This view is held by many economists in Europe and in the Free States.

Before examining it, there should be expelled from the discussion all reference to "mysterious laws," or "providential enactments," as if there were some peculiar mystery in regard to human races which exists in respect to no other physiological subject. The relations of one race to another, the laws of its disappearance or its increase, are as much a matter of science and investigation, as any other subject in natural history. A vast amount of platitudes and so-called "axioms," are continually uttered on this topic, which have no foundation in science or fact. A weak race does not necessarily "disappear" before a strong; and when it does, the causes are scientific, not miraculous. Sometimes the strong race disappears before the weak, as the Spaniard before the native and mixed races of South America; sometimes, as with the Portuguese and Malays, they amalgamate; sometimes, as with the low-caste black races and the high-caste brown Brahminic races of India, they live side by side for centuries. In America, the Indian has disappeared before the Anglo-Saxon from physiological causes, which are well known.

The negro, north of New-York, diminishes because the climate is unsuited to him. In New-York the births among the blacks just about equal the deaths; south of this latitude their number increases again, under evident climatic laws. So much for the ethnological "mystery." But whether the competition of free white labor may not drive the negro from occupation, and so cause his extermination at the South, is quite another question. We can perhaps examine it better by supposing an individual instance. We will make the supposition that some three years from this time, the Government, having broken the rebellion, has put up at auction a fine cotton plantation, confiscated from a rebel owner on the Carolina coast. It is bought up by a shrewd, enterprising Yankee. He at once hires the former slaves and black overseers, at moderate wages, and commences the very profitable cultivation of cotton. All experience shows in the West India islands, where freed labor has had a fair field, that it produces more than slave labor. The Yankee's free labor plantation yields a handsome profit, but restless, ingenious, and eager for money as he is, he is not satisfied with the slow methods of the negro and their unintelligent labor. He determines to procure more vigorous and thoughtful labor, and to introduce machinery. He goes North, and returns with ingenious machinery and a corps of hardy, intelligent Northern "hands," tempted by the high wages he can afford to offer. The negroes, excepting a few of the most skillful, go back to their little freeholds and proceed to work there for themselves. As was the case in Jamaica, after the foolish and oppressive treatment of the sugar planters drove them from the large estates, they begin to cultivate other products for the market or for export than the great staples.

In the case supposed, the negroes had begun already to appreciate the value of education, and to feel artificial wants. They desired good schools and school-books; the women wanted bright dresses, and the men more respectable clothes; they had beheld and coveted the little luxuries of civilization. These wants are the preventive of idleness. They turn their labor to the thousand other products which the South is capable of producing—perhaps to the cultivation of indigo, for which South Carolina was once so celebrated. They become an industrious peasantry, on their own freeholds. But after a time the laws of climate come in to their aid, with regard to work on the neighboring cotton plantation—and by this we do not mean anything mysterious, only that after a period the hardy Northern workmen on the plantation become weakened and less energetic, from the effect of the heat, or they are taken down with the coast fever, or they contract diarrhœas, or suffer under fever and ague; while the negroes, being more uniformly healthy, are found to be more steady laborers.

As time passes, the negroes, though not increasing as fast as under Slavery, are *found* to increase faster than the foreign white laborers, owing to their greater adaptation to the climate. When this fact is once clearly substantiated in the census, the question is settled. The negro laborer is henceforth master of the field. In the end—giving them time enough—the blacks must make up the whole industrial population. White brains and capital may direct, but black hands will do the work.

We admit that in the highlands, in cool upper districts, or in such localities as Western Texas, the white laborers will probably have the advantage and drive out the black, or at least keep him in a very inferior condition, merely from the competition of labor. But in most of the Cotton States, we cannot see why such an instance as we have cited above should not be the general rule.

Possibly the Baltimore *American* might take issue at the supposition that the freed blacks would labor at all for hire. Of this we have no doubt; but admitting that [illegible] the [illegible] result would ensue as the voluntary [illegible]ism of a race, we should then merely have a very poor, degraded peasantry, living, like the Irish in their western counties, in their shanties, and just supporting life. Yet such a peasantry increase in a most alarming ratio. There is nothing in it of the "disappearance" or the "cruel extermination" of which the *American* and the English Tory organs so often speak.

Will not the *American* give us the calm, thoughtful views of the Border States on this aspect of the subject? All wise citizens, of course, merely desire truth and the welfare of the country in this most important question.

NAVAL RAVAGES OF THE REBELS.—By the steamer from Europe, whose news was published yesterday, we have an enlarged list of American ships destroyed by the rebel pirate *Alabama*, or "290," near the Island of Flores, one of the Azores. It comprises no less than ten vessels—nine ships and a schooner—some of which were large first-class vessels, and others smaller and less valuable. This new rebel pirate craft has but begun her exploits of burning, plundering, and slaughtering—having sailed from England, where the rebels purchased her, only a few weeks since. She is the most formidable cruiser the rebels have ever had afloat, and bids fair to do more damage to American commerce than all her predecessors.

This is but the first specimen of the fleet which the rebels are purchasing in England with the proceeds of the cotton that they succeed in getting through the blockade. When the English furnish them with their six iron-clads—partially iron-clad only, of course—and when these get afloat on the seas, we may almost anticipate the realization of the rebel dream of sweeping our commercial fleet from the ocean. John Bull has no objection to furnishing the rebels with the armed privateer-vessels, and is doubtless in high glee at the work they are doing. He is very neutral, of course, but he can see no reason why that should hinder him from practically taking sides against us.

We suppose the United States frigate *St. Louis* is still looking about for the "290," and we hope will be successful in catching her. But we fear the latter is too swift, and Capt. SEMMES too skillful, and English ports too plentiful all over the globe, to make her catching very easy. We trust the Navy Department will send out what additional force it may have to spare, to assist in the work. We would need to keep as large a fleet watching the English coast to prevent the exit of rebel privateers, as it requires to enforce the blockade on our own coast.

Every possible exertion should be made to render the blockade more effective. Thus only can the rebels be prevented from procuring as large a navy as is possessed by any nation in the world. There is no limit to the rebel navy as long as the Confederate Government can get their cotton out and sell it in the markets of Europe at fifty or sixty cents a pound.

The surest and only effectual mode of extinguishing the rebel navy, however, is for our army to move with overwhelming force to the destruction of the rebel Government. If the rebel army in Virginia were routed, and Richmond in our possession, we should have little fear of future rebel doings on the ocean. This is no time to talk of our army going into Winter quarters.

INQUIRY AT LAST!—We see that it is said that the Court-martial sitting to investigate charges preferred against Gen. MARTINDALE by Gen. PORTER will probably result in favor of Gen. MARTINDALE. Whether the charges are sustained or not, we do not hesitate to say that we are glad they are being examined by a Court-martial. Yet, we cannot help wondering why these charges should be the only ones which are investigated. They are not the only ones which have been made, and that too, in positive terms and not in haste. Gen. POPE preferred charges against Gens. PORTER, FRANKLIN and GRIFFIN. Gen. MILROY made statements in his official report of the battle at Manassas against Gen. MCDOWELL, which showed clearly that he ought to prefer charges against that General or be tried by Court-martial himself; and Gen. HOOKER, in his official report of the battle of Williamsburgh, makes the charge that some one, whose name he fails, however, to mention, was guilty of leaving him unaided through a long day's fight against superior numbers. Some one ought to have been Court-martialed for that. HOOKER says that, "History will not be believed when she states" that the case was as he states it. History may be believed in that statement, as she may have to be in some other most astonishing stories of inefficiency, or jealousy, or treachery in this most astonishing war. But it will be far more difficult for posterity to believe that such a statement as that of HOOKER's could be made in an official report, and no General be tried and shot for such action, and that months would elapse without any investigation into the matter, or the facts of the case being laid before the public. There was time enough for such an inquiry during all the long months spent in the trenches on the Chickahominy. There has, surely, been time enough, since the rebel army left our forces in safety on the banks of the Potomac, to have held investigations into the charges made by POPE and MILROY. We are glad to see a Court-martial held upon any General. We only hope that it may not stop with this one. We are quite inclined to think that our cause will only cease to suffer from miserable jealousies and petty rivalries and self-seekings among our Generals, when some one of them shall have been tried and shot for cowardice or incapacity.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR FOOT.—It speaks well for Vermont, that her Legislature has just elected Senator FOOT to his *third* term, with almost entire unanimity. The honor is the more marked in being the first instance of the kind, we believe, in Vermont history. Senator FOOT has served his State and the country with eminent fidelity and efficiency. At no time have qualities like his been more required in the National councils than now; and his retention in the Senate may well be hailed with pleasure.

[illegible] to Prevent Frauds by the Cancellation and Use of Postage Stamps.

The indignation aroused by the recent order of the Post-office Department has called forth an explanatory letter from the Postmaster in New-York, published by us on Saturday, which practically nullifies the most objectionable feature of the order instructing Postmasters "to treat as unpaid any letter which may be covered with a stamp *at all soiled or defaced*." By the interpretation of our City Postmaster, this only applies to letters "covered by fraudulent stamps, or those so soiled or defaced or washed as to render it impossible to determine whether they are valid or not." This is all very well. No one can ask the Department to acknowledge a stamp which has already been used, but the only proper evidence of this is the mark of cancellation, or clear evidence that it has been removed. No amount of soiling is sufficient. No private person would dare refuse to pay his note on the ground that it had been handled by soiled hands. If the canceling has been properly performed, according to the regulations of the Department, there is no possibility of successful erasure, unless in a single exceptional case. By the regulations the canceling is to be done "*with printer's black ink*, whenever that material can be obtained." Now there are very few offices so remote from a printing-office that this ink cannot be had with slight trouble. Twenty-five cents' worth will supply a small office for a year. If this is properly applied it cannot be removed without at the same time removing the colored ink with which the stamps themselves are printed.

One further hint may be of use to the Department. Let the stamps be printed in "weak ink," while the canceling is done with "strong" ink. The result will be that any attempt to erase the cancel-mark would remove the colored ink of the stamp itself long before the mark would be affected.

Now that the Post-office Department has begun to take a correct view of its recent order, we trust it will carry out its honest determination by assuming the validity of every genuine stamp which does not bear the marks of canceling or evident notes that these have been effaced. If frauds have been committed, they are small in amount, and are wholly owing to the carelessness of the employes of the Department. The many holders of unused stamps, even if soiled, should not be held responsible for a few frauds, the possibility of which arises wholly from the inexcusable carelessness of the Post-office Department.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

NO LOAN WANTED.

There is no truth in the statement, recently published, that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided to ask a new loan for the Government.

THE GOVERNMENT SUPPLIED WITH GOLD.

Secretary CHASE has avoided the necessity of buying or borrowing gold for the payment of the October interest on the public debt. By a system of deposit which he has recently inaugurated, the Government receives gold on deposit, to be withdrawn at the pleasure of the owner, and pays interest, where it remains longer than thirty days, at the rate of four per cent. per annum. Thus far the plan seems entirely successful—the deposits having been sufficient for all Government necessities for the use of gold. It is believed that the Government will thus be able to keep itself supplied with sufficient gold for its needs till the redemption of its old issue of Treasury Notes shall put it in possession of specie funds from the receipt of duties.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND VIA STAUNTON AND WINCHESTER.

We learn from Sharpsburgh that a gentleman who arrived there on Saturday from Richmond, reports that there are at least 200,000 rebel soldiers between Gordonsville and Winchester. The railroad bridges between Staunton and Winchester are not rebuilt, and much embarrassment results to the rebels in the transportation of their artillery and supplies. He states that the journalists and aristocrats of Richmond are bitterly opposed to all overtures of peace, while the middle and lower classes favor such a policy, but are intimidated into silence. The President's Emancipation Proclamation has excited great wrath in the "Southern heart."

THE COLONIZATION SCHEME.

The State Department has officially published the decree transmitted by Señor MOLINA, in which the Government of Nicaragua prohibits, without its express and full sanction, the settlement within its limits of freed negroes, or any colony under the protection of any foreign Power. The recent action of the Government, suspending Senator POMEROY's enterprise, was caused, among other reasons, by an emphatic letter from Mr. DICKINSON, United States Minister to Nicaragua, in which he urged such suspension on account of the strong opposition of the people of that country.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Judge USHER, Assistant Secretary of the Interior will leave in a few days for Minnesota, for the purpose of arranging a permanent settlement of the Indian troubles there.

COL. HAMILTON.

Col. HAMILTON, of Texas, will leave to-morrow for New-York City.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. PRENTISS.

Gen. PRENTISS, with a large number of other officers, arrived here to-day from Richmond. His health is considerably impaired by the hardships he has undergone, though now rapidly improving, and his hair has grown quite grey during his confinement. He has undergone close imprisonment for six months, and a part of the time in a crowded dungeon, and deprived of light and air.

A REVIEW.

Gen. CASEY had a review to-day, and the appearance and discipline of the troops was highly commended.

JUDGE MERRICK ON CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

Judge MERRICK, of the United States Court for this District, has refused to pay a tax of seven dollars and nine cents, assessed on his income for the last quarter, on the ground that the Constitution prohibits the passage of any law diminishing the salary of his office. As the loyalty of Judge MERRICK has been greatly doubted here, this refusal, into which he interweaves legal decision, is thought by many a good reason why Congress should so reconstruct the Judiciary system of this District as to relieve him from the future effects of this onerous tax, by depriving him of the income on which it is assessed.

THE DRAFT IN MARYLAND.

The draft took place to-day in Prince George's County, Maryland, without serious disturbance. In St. Charles and some other counties, it was postponed on account of the enrollment being incomplete.

CAUSES IN THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

There are now on the docket, for next December, 226 causes. Of these 197 were remaining on the docket when the Court adjourned at the close of the last term, showing that only 29 causes have since been added. It is quite probable that a large number more will be added between this and the 10th day of next term. No cause has been docketed from the secession States since the 12th of October, 1861, prior to which date, there remain 135 of the old causes. Of these, 55 are from secession States. These will not be heard by the Court when called. It follows that about one-half of the first 135 causes will not be heard. The counsel having causes before 135, should take notice of these facts, as the Court will run down the docket twice as fast as usual. The Court are likely to call ten causes a day, for several of the first days of the term.

COLLECTING TAXES IN FLORIDA.

Messrs. L. D. STICKNEY, JOHN S. SAMMIS and HAROLD REED, Commissioners for Florida, under the Act for the Collection of Taxes in Revolutionary Districts, have received their instructions from Secretary CHASE, and will soon leave for Fernandina to commence the discharge of their duties. Gen. MITCHEL, Commanding the Department of the South, is directed by Secretary STANTON "to afford them all the assistance and protection that may be required for the performance of their duty."

This is the commencement of a most important experiment, and one which, if successful, will result in the speedy return of rebel landholders to their allegiance, or replace them with the new and loyal population to whom their estates will fall a cheap prize, by reason of their alienation for taxes.

It is understood that the Government will fully provide for the execution of the law and the protection of parties purchasing the lands thus sold. As one of the means to be used, it is designed to carry out Hon. ELI THAYER's scheme of white colonization, and to appoint him Military Governor of the State, with all powers needed to insure success.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. W. P. SMITH, Superintendent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in a letter written on the 10th inst., to a gentleman in this city, after speaking of the probabilities of soon repossessing the western portion of the road, adds:

"As soon as the line is in our possession again, we can restore the injured bridges and culverts in from five to ten days, as we cannot learn of any damage beyond those. * * * * * On Monday we issue new schedules for extensive use, operations of passengers, and military freight between the East and Baltimore, and Frederick and Harper's Ferry, and also between those points and Washington. We institute a third daily train, running promptly as an express for army travel, connecting closely in each direction with New-York and Washington. The travel to and from the Army of the Potomac has become so large as to justify this measure."

A MAIL STOPPED.

Second Assistant Postmaster MCLELLAN has received a telegram, dated to-day, from the Postmaster at Cairo, stating that the mail steamer *Hazel Dell* was seized by guerrillas at Caseyville, Ky., the mail taken, and the Mail-Agent, DUNCAN, taken prisoner, and that the mails on the route from Evansville, Ind., to Cairo, Ill., will be withheld on the Kentucky shore above Smithland, Ky., till matters become more quiet.

GEN. WALBRIDGE.

The friends here of Gen. WALBRIDGE, of New-York, regret that he declines to be a candidate for Congress.

SPECIAL MEDICAL ORDERS.

Surgeon A. K. Smith, U. S. Army, to relieve Surgeon-General E. Cooper, U. S. Army, Medical Purveyor in Philadelphia. The latter, on being relieved, to proceed to the headquarters of Gen. Buell's army, and relieve Surgeon Robert Murry, U. S. Army, as Medical Director of that army.

Surgeon Robert Murry, U. S. A., on being relieved, will repair to Philadelphia and report to Surgeon W. S. King as Medical Director of transportation.

Assistant Surgeon B. A. Clements, U. S. Army, will report in person to the Medical Board in Philadelphia for examination for promotion.

Surgeon Ira Russell, U. S. Volunteers, will report in person to the Assistant Surgeon-General in St. Louis for orders.

The following assignments are made of medical officers:

Surgeon Paul B. Goddard, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon W. S. King, Medical Director, Philadelphia.

Surgeon D. H. Agnew, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon W. S. King, Medical Director, Philadelphia.

Surgeon A. B. Crosby, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Gen. McClellan's Headquarters.

Surgeon J. Hopkinson, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. Army, Medical Director, Philadelphia, to take charge of the Chesnut Hill Hospital.

Surgeon Clayton A. Cowgill, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Newbern, N. C., and relieve Surgeon G. Derby, Twenty-third Massachusetts Volunteers, in charge of the Academy General Hospital in that city; Surgeon Derby when relieved will join his regiment.

Surgeon P. P. Breed, U. S. Volunteers, to repair to Newbern, N. C., and relieve Surgeon G. A. Otis, Twenty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers, in his duties at that place. Surgeon Otis, when relieved, will join his regiment.

Surgeon S. D. Truman, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon Simpson, U. S. Army, Medical Director at Baltimore, and to relieve Surgeon R. M. Pease, Tenth New-York Volunteers, in charge of General Hospital, Patterson's Park.

Surgeon Israel Moses, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty in Harewood Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon S. S. Mulford, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed to Point Lookout, Md., and report to Assistant Surgeon C. Wagners, U. S. Army, in charge.

Assistant Surgeon F. A. Keffer, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon W. S. King, U. S. Army, Medical Director, for duty at West Philadelphia Hospital.

Assistant Surgeon A. Major, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Major-Gen. Mitchel, at Hilton Head, S. C.

Assistant Surgeon G. A. Wheeler, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon T. A. McParlin, at General Hospital, Annapolis.

Assistant Surgeon W. Moss, U. S. Volunteers, to report to Surgeon Letterman, Medical Director Army of Potomac, for special duty.

Assistant Surgeon J. H. Brewer, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Surgeon T. A. McParlin, U. S. Army, General Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

Assistant-Surgeon, L. S. Sutton, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty in the Douglas Hospital.

Assistant-Surgeon P. Cleary, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director, Washington, D. C., for duty at the Carver Hospital.

Assistant-Surgeon A. H. Sheldon, U. S. Volunteers, to report in person to Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty at his office.

Assistant-Surgeon G. E. Patie, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Assistant-Surgeon W. A. Connover, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty in the Armory Hospital.

Assistant-Surgeon U. S. Fernk, U. S. Volunteers, to report to the Medical Director at Washington, D. C., for duty in the Carver Hospital.

Surgeons H. J. Churchman, H. A. Martin, Barton Darrach and Assistant-Surgeons C. Van Dusen, L. B. Davis and E. Dodd, U. S. Volunteers, to proceed to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Assistant Surgeon-Gen. R. C. Wood for duty. By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

DECISION OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONER.

The following decisions have been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:

"Distilled spirits may be removed from the place of manufacture, for the purpose of being exported or redistilled for export, and refined coal oil may be removed for the purpose of being exported after the quantity of oil or spirits so removed shall have been ascertained by inspection according to the provisions of the Excise law, upon and with the written permission of the Collector, (see blank No. 31) of the district, without payment of the tax thereon previous to such removal, the owner thereof having just given bonds (from No. 32) to the United States with sufficient sureties in at least double the amount of said duty to export said spirits or oil or pay the duties thereon within a period not exceeding ninety days from the date of said bond. This bond must be given by the owner of the spirit or oil whether distilled or otherwise, and must be executed to the satisfaction of the Collector before the spirit or oil is removed from the premises when distilled or manufactured. When a bond for export has been given and a permit granted, the spirits or oil may be exported from the specified port without the intervention of the Collector under the excise laws of each port.

1. Collectors may grant permits to producers of coal oil not refined, and known as distillate, to remove such distillate from the place of production for the purpose of refining the same elsewhere, upon condition that the producer or owner first give bonds to the satisfaction of the Collector of the district where the same is produced, that the distillate shall be refined and the tax or duty thereon paid to the Collector of the district where the same shall be refined, provided, however, that the oil, when refined, may be bonded for exportation under the regulations relating to the exportation of coal oil.

2. It shall be the duty of Collectors and Deputy Collectors, before granting a permit for the removal of distillate, to cause the casks containing the same to be marked in such manner that they may be identified, and the permit shall contain an accurate description of such marks, and a copy of the permit shall be transmitted to the Collector of the District to which the distillate is to be removed.

THE WHISKY RATION IN THE NAVY.

The spirit ration in the Navy having been abolished, all the whisky remaining on hand, probably 3,000 barrels, is to be sold at auction on its arrival at the different naval stations from distant vessels and naval dépôts.

AN ALARM ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE POTOMAC.

Reports prevailed on the southern side of the Potomac yesterday evening, that the rebels had advanced to, and were fighting our troops at Centreville. Prompt arrangements were made all along our line to meet all emergencies, but as no firing was heard in that direction, the alarm soon subsided.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander PATTERSON has been detached from the *Chocura* and Commander FAIRFAX from the *Cyane*.

Third Assistant Engineer JAMES MILLER, of the United States steamer *Delaware*, having been absent without leave since the 8th inst., has been dropped from the rolls of the Navy as a deserter.

Who is Maunsell White, of New-Orleans?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your New-Orleans correspondent mentions an honorable arrangement made by MAUNSELL WHITE, of Louisiana, with his slaves, by which they are to act as freemen and receive wages for their labor. It may be of interest to your readers to know something more of Mr. WHITE. He is a patriot of purest stamp. He was a Captain in JACKSON's army, in defence of New-Orleans, in 1815, and has since become one of the wealthiest as he is one of the worthiest planters in Louisiana. His magnificent estate of "Deer Range" is in the parish of Plaquemines. I am informed that he set his face against the rebellion at the beginning, and has steadily kept that position. The act mentioned by your correspondent is characteristic of the man.

Capt. WHITE was one of the most trusted of JACKSON's officers. After the battle, just below New-Orleans, he went over a portion of the plains of Chalmette, with Major H. C. SMITH, the British General LAMBERT's, Secretary. Acres were strewn with the dead of the invading army. Major SMITH coolly said to Capt. WHITE, "O, it is a mere skirmish—a mere skirmish!" "One more such skirmish," quickly responded Capt. WHITE, "and devilish few of you will ever get back home to tell the story."

B. J. L.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

Congressional Nomination.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated HENRY SMITH, of Albany, for Congress.

Consequences of Indigestion.

What's rank or title, station, state or wealth,
To that far greater blessing, Health?
What's house, or land, or dress, or wine, or meat,
If one can't rest for pain, or eat, or sleep,
Nor go about in comfort? Here's the question,
What's all the world without a good digestion?

By reason of the close sympathy between the stomach and every other part of the body, individuals suffering from indigestion are often, in fact always, troubled with distressing affections in localities more or less remote from the seat of digestion. Among these consequences of a diseased stomach may be mentioned nervous debility, hysteria, sick headache, painful evacuations, piles, jaundice, flatulency, distention of the bowels, heartburn, dizziness, pain in the back and right side, furred tongue, sour eructations, melancholy fancies, tremors, and in females, an interruption or morbid activity of functions peculiar to the sex.

Now, it is of no use to attack in detail these results of indigestion. It would be just as wise, when a river bursts its banks, to attempt to bale up the water, instead of stopping the breach through which it rushed. The stomach must be restored to a healthy condition, made capable of performing thoroughly and vigorously the task which God has allotted to it in the economy of the human system. This can be done, it is believed, in all cases, by a course of

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

the best stomachic in existence.

According to Combe, and he is right, the prevalence of indigestion and its concomitants, in this country, is mainly owing to the injurious practice of "bolting" the food. He says: "Nowhere does man hurry off to business so immediately after eating as in the United States, and nowhere else does he bolt his food as if running a race against time." The consequence is that nowhere does intemperate eating and its penalties prevail to such an enormous extent. Rapid eating almost invariably leads to overloading the stomach, and when to this is added a total disregard of the quietude necessary to digestion, what can be expected to follow but inveterate dyspepsia?

Eat slowly, masticate thoroughly, do not leave it to the stomach to perform the office of the teeth. By observing these and other simple rules of health, and gently stimulating and correcting the stomach and bowels, from time to time, with

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,

indigestion and its consequences may be prevented, or, if the evil already exists, it may be completely and radically cured.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Another Safe
IN THE SYRACUSE FIRE!

BURNING OF THE BASTABLE ARCADE, OCTOBER 6, 1862.

A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM!

SYRACUSE, Oct. 8, 1862.

Messrs. D. S. & S. P. GEER, Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes:

GENTLEMEN: We had in our office one of Herring's Patent Safes at the destruction of the Bastable Arcade by fire, on the 6th inst. It was in that building, and passed through all the fire, not being removed until the morning after, when it was found among the ruins in the cellar. On being opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in a good state of preservation and without material injury. We are satisfied from the test to which our safe was put, that Herring & Co.'s Safes are preferable to all others for their quality of resistance to the action of fire.

Yours, &c.,
SEDGWICK, ANDREWS & KENNEDY.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES,
The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE COMBINED, *one safe within another!*
Also, DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental; Sideboard and Parlor Safes, being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING & CO., New-Orleans.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Nervous Diseases are successfully treated by N. WOLF, No. 632 Broadway, with New Remedies. Call or send for his Essay on Chronic Disease, by mail, free. Hours 7 to 10 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Hostetter's Bitters.
Sold at Proprietor's Prices.
D. S. MARVIN,
No. 20 Cedar-st.

Trusses.—WHITE'S PATENT LEVER TRUSS is the best—light, clean, and easy; sure to cure your rupture. GREGORY & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

BURGESS—GARIN.—In Copiapo, Chili, S. A., on Friday, July 18, FORBES C. BURGESS, Esq., of New-York City, (of the firm of Wing & Co., Caldera,) to Señorita MARIA DE LAS S. GARIN, of the former place.

COSTIGAN—CHAMBERLAIN.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Mr. DANIEL W. COSTIGAN, of Brooklyn, to Miss MARIA LOUISE, daughter of Mr. James H. Chamberlain, of this City.

CUSHMAN—FOLSOM.—In Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at St. Paul's Chapel, by Rev. F. C. Putnam, T. ALBERT CUSHMAN, of New-York, and ELIZABETH D. FOLSOM, of Bergen.

LOCKMAN—HALL.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Isaac H. Tuttle, of St. Luke's Church, JOHN T. LOCKMAN to HARRIET, youngest daughter of Mr. Samuel Hall, all of this City.

MANNING—TRIM.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, by Rev. A. B. Goodrich, JOSEPH D. MANNING, of Utica, N. Y., to ELIZABETH S., eldest daughter of the late Edward Trim, Esq.

STOKES—SOUTHACK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, EDWARD S. STOKES to MARIA LOUISA, eldest daughter of John W. Southack, Esq., all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TRIVETT—PRELLER.—In Clifton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, at St. John's Church, by Rev. J. C. Eccleston, assisted by Rev. Robert C. Trivett, HENRY TRIVETT to [illegible], eldest daughter of Wm. Preller, Esq., of Clifton, Staten Island.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—On Wednesday, Oct. 15, EDWARD, son of Matthew Armstrong, Jr., aged 6 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, South Bergen, N. J.

BUCKNALL.—On *Friday*, Sept. 26, JAMES BUCKNALL, aged 74 years.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Amity-st. Baptist Church, corner of Wooster-st., (Rev. Dr. Williams',) this (Thursday) morning, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

CHEESMAN.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 11, JOHN C. CHEESMAN, M. D., in the 75th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 220 5th-av., without further notice.

FOOTE.—In New-Haven, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, EMILY FREDERICA FOOTE, daughter of Rear-Admiral Foote, U. S. Navy, aged 16 years.

FROST.—In Folsom, Cal., on Sunday, Sept. 14, WILLIAM S. FROST, son of the late Leonard J. Frost, in the 46th year of his age.

HOPPER.—The funeral services of ROBERT F. DURYEA HOPPER will take place at the house of John Hopper, No. 96 West 46th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are invited to attend. The remains will be removed to Greenwood on Monday.

HAYES.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, of consumption, SUSAN, wife of Charles B. Hayes, in the 46th year of her age.

Notice of her funeral in to-morrow's papers.

INGERSOLL.—In Poughkeepsie, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, ANNA, wife of S. H. Ingersoll, daughter of the late Capt. John A. Peirce.

KNIGHT.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 15, CLARK KNIGHT, in the 51st year of his age.

His friends, and the members of Mutual Lodge, No. 87, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his son-in-law, Geo. G. Fox, No. 21 Vandam-st.

MAGINNIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, FRANCES JULIETTE, daughter of Minerva Maginnis.

The relatives and friends of her uncle, Alton Hill, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, from the residence of Henry C. Sperry, No. 286 4th-av. The remains will be removed to Jamaica, L. I., for interment.

MORRIS.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, STEPHEN P. MORRIS, in the 53d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., *from his late residence, No. 159 Court-st., Brooklyn.*

MACDUFF.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 14, of consumption, MARRIETTA JANE, wife of William Macduff, in the 31st year of her age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 155 East 28th-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Thursday,) the 16th inst.

MCCARTHY.—In Yorkville, on Wednesday, Oct. 15, DENIS MCCARTHY, aged 60 years, for many years a resident of this City.

His remains will be taken from his late residence, 83d-st. and 3d-av., on Friday, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., to the Church of St. Lawrence, 84th-st., near 4th-av., where a solemn Mass of Requiem will be celebrated; from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends of the family, together with those of his son-in-law, John M. McCabe, are respectfully invited to attend.

MCBETH.—In Washington, Oct. 13, WILLIAM D. MCBETH, Company E, Twelfth Regiment N. Y. S. V., of wounds received at last battle of Bull Run.

His funeral will take place from No. 26 Stanton-st., on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, Oct. 17. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Bloomfield, N. J., for interment.

REED.—In this City, on the evening of Tuesday, Oct. 14, LEONORA, wife of E. Harrison Reed, aged 26 years, 5 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 415 10th-av., on Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

SEAMAN.—Killed at the battle of Chantilly, Va., on Monday, Sept. 1, while gallantly fighting for the Union, PHENIX SEAMAN, Sergeant Company E, First Regiment N. Y. V., Col. Dyckman, aged 46 years.

How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
By all their country's honors blest.

WILBUR.—In Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 7, MARY FRASER, third daughter of M. Denman Wilbur, and granddaughter of Rev. J. P. Wilson, D. D., aged nearly 3 years.

WALDO.—At Camp Chase, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 11, WILLIAM B. WALDO, youngest son of the late Samuel L. Waldo, in the 23d year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 136 9th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 489.—Oct. 15, 1862.
4, 19, 54, 71, 74, 21, 68, 10, 49, 70, 55, 58.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 490.—Oct. 15, 1862.
50, 72, 69, 64, 36, 56, 71, 74, 1, 3, 75, 27, 55.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 487.—Oct. 15, 1862.
45, 16, 34, 43, 17, 25, 2, 60, 1, 74, 29, 56.
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 388.—Oct. 15, 1862.
77, 40, 72, 4, 47, 75, 25, 33, 59, 11, 78, 30, 21.
Circulars sent by addressing
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

CARD PICTURES
FROM LIFE,
FOR ALBUMS,
IN ALL THE STYLES OF PHOTOGRAPHY,
INCLUDING THE VIGNETTE,
AT TWO DOLLARS PER DOZEN.
DUPLICATES, $1 50 PER DOZEN.
PICTURES MADE IN ALL WEATHERS.
D. APPLETON & CO.
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

Extract from a Letter on the Battlefield.

* * * * * * *

This battle (Antietam) has been the most sanguinary of the war, and the only one fought with visible design, and upon military principles. The arrangement of our corps—the overlooking position of the commanding General—the sending into action the right and left divisions—the closing up of the centre and final success—excites bewildering admiration, and carries the mind to the great fields of Austerlitz and Wagram, fought by Napoleon. Of all this have I spoken. The *heart* history of such a conflict, purchased by the life and blood of twenty thousand men, must be found in the hospitals. War has its glories—but it has its ten thousand demons in these human tortures, that make the eye-balls ache—the heart bleed—the lips palsy, and the brain reel. The sight is at first positively unendurable. The life-blood of some is still trickling away in silent calmness—while the dissevered limbs and maniac brain of others give rise to sounds God grant I may not again witness.

But ye mothers who here seek a son—or wives a husband—or sisters a brother—or sons a father—know and be consoled that even here the hand of mercy is watchful, and better care is bestowed upon your loved ones than might at first seem possible. It was in the hospital, where rested the gallant Hooker, that I learned the history of those mythical words so often seen and so little understood, "S. T.—1860—X." Anything alleviating the sufferings and saving the lives of our soldiers is a National blessing. I witnessed some astonishing results from this article.

It is well known the effect of burnt gunpowder and excitement is thirst, which, added to the loss of blood in the wounded, creates the necessity of a reviving stimulant. In this particular hospital, the physicians were allowing their patients to drink Plantation Bitters, otherwise called S. T.—1860—X, and although the wounded are most numerous here—this division having opened the fight at 5 in the morning—the men were mostly composed, and there was very little fainting. The article acts upon the stomach and nerves in a most incomprehensible manner, superior to brandy, and without subsequent stupefying reaction. It originated in the West Indies, composed of the celebrated Calisaya Bark, Roots, Herbs, &c.; all preserved in St. Croix Rum—the S. T.—1860—X being a secret ingredient, not yet revealed to the public. It is principally recommended for want of appetite, disordered liver, intermittent fevers, stomachic difficulties, &c. I understand it was somewhat known in the Southern States previous to the war, and it appears an agent of Jefferson Davis recently applied to the proprietors for the privilege to make it for hospital purposes during the war, to which they made the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1862.

Mr. ———,
Agent of, etc.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to a communication offering us "fifty thousand dollars for the recipe and right to make the Plantation Bitters, for your hospital purposes, during the war," we beg to say, your price is a liberal one, considering it would cost us nothing to comply, and that otherwise we can derive no revenue from the Southern States; but, Sir, our duty to our Government, and our ideas of consistency, would not allow us to entertain it, although it might please us to assuage the sufferings of your misguided followers.

We remain,
Very respectfully,
P. H. DRAKE & CO.

These gentlemen give the history of certain ingredients of their article for over two hundred years—showing that through all changes of the medical profession and its practitioners, strength, composure and cheerfulness have been derived from these sources. Dr. WOODS in the Washington Hospitals informed me that one patient was fast sinking and crazy, and had not slept an hour for two weeks, until the Plantation Bitters came to his knowledge, when one day's trial gave him a night's rest, and he was now fast recovering. I am surprised our Government has not equaled JEFFERSON DAVIS in energy, and adopted this invaluable article in all our hospitals. The weak soldiers cling to it like a brother. As a lay member, I can bear witness it is "good to take," and affords more energy and life than anything I ever tried. Success to the Plantation Bitters.

But I have digressed. In my next I shall speak of gathering in the wounded, burying the dead, &c.

NICODEMUS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW WORK BY HON. GEO. P. MARSH.
C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York, will publish on Saturday, Oct. 18,
THE ORIGIN AND HISTORY
OF THE
ENGLISH LANGUAGE,
And of the early literature it embodies, by Hon. GEO. P. MARSH, Author of "Lectures on the English Language." 1 vol., octavo. $3.

"Though forming a companion volume to Mr. MARSH'S Lectures on the English Language, it is essentially a distinct work—dealing with English Literature in its earliest and maturing stages as the former work did with the language. All the great writers who contributed to form and polish their mother tongue—as Chaucer, Wycliffe, etc., etc., to the age of Elizabeth—are characterized and illustrated by extracts, and their respective influence on the age and the progress of civilization pointed out." The work fills a gap in all libraries as being the first philosophical History of English Literature ever written.

NOW READY—A NEW EDITION OF
LECTURES ON THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
By Hon. GEO. P. MARSH. 1 vol., octavo. $3.

Also just Ready, Second Edition of
MULLER ON LANGUAGE.
LECTURES ON THE SCIENCE OF LANGUAGE.
By MAX MULLER, M.A. From the Second Revised London Edition. 1 vol., large 12mo, printed at the Riverside Press, on laid tinted paper. $1 50. Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA.
VOL. XV.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 BROADWAY,
HAVE NOW READY,
VOL. XV.
OF
THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPÆDIA,
A Dictionary of General Knowledge.
Edited by
GEORGE RIPLEY and CHAS. A. DANA.
To be completed in one more volume. Each volume contains 750 pages. Royal 8vo., double columns.
Price in cloth, $3. Sheep, library style, $3 50. Half morocco, $4. Half Russia, $4 50.

The fifteenth volume of the New American Cyclopædia contains, among others, the following articles:
Spiritualism. By Rev. Wm. Fishbough.
Stamp Acts. By Prof. T. Parsons, LL.D.
Steam. By Levi Reuben, M. D.
Stereoscope. By Levi Reuben, M. D.
Story (John.) By George T. Curtis, Esq.
Swedenborg (Emanuel.) By Sampson Reed, Esq.
Telegraph. By J. T. Hodge, Esq.
Telescope. By Prof. J. S. Hubbard, National Observatory, Washington City.
Treason. By Prof. Theophilus Parsons, LL.D.
Trinity. By Prof. Alex. J. Schem—new.
Typhoid Fever. By Benj. W. McCready, M. D.
Unitarianism. By Rev. O. B. Frothingham.
United States (History.) By Robert Carter, Esq., and John R. G. Hassard, Esq.
United States (Geography and Statistics.) By L. P. Brockett, M. D., and John R. G. Hassard.
United States (Literature.) By Charles S. Weyman, Esq.
Universalists. By the Rev. T. B. Thayer, D. D.
Utah. By Robert Carter, Esq.

Among the living characters of whom Biographies are given are:

Stanley (Lord.)	Stowe (Harriet Beecher.)
Stephens (Alex. H.)	Strickland (Agnes.)
Stephens (Ann S.)	Sumner (Chas.)
STRICKLAND (Agnes.)	Taylor (Isaac.)
TENNYSON (Alfred.)	THIERS (Louis Adolphe.)
TOOMBS (Robert.)	TICKNOR (George.)

Tyng (the Rev. Steph. H.)

NICK WHIFFLES
AND HIS FAMILY
CHARACTERISTICS.

"I never run away from a difficulty," said Nick Whiffles with a negative motion of his head. "I never in my life run away from a difficulty; though I had a brother once who could run like a four-wheeled wagin. He allers run, my brother did. All his ancestors on his mother's side run afore him. Runnin' run in his blood, as 'twere. But there was one pecooliarity about my brother's runnin'; he allers run toward the danger, and not from it."

Nick glanced at the rebel outlaw with a grim sort of humor. At the same time he drew his second revolver with his left hand, and with easy nonchalance of manner, cocked it. Each of his brown hands now held six shots. Notwithstanding his quietness, there was something in his air and attitude that overawed Alick Harker and his followers.

The great story of "MOUNTAIN MAX; OR, NICK WHIFFLES ON THE BORDER," is published in the
NEW-YORK MERCURY
For October 25.
Now ready at all news dépôts and bookstores.

HALLECK'S INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Recently Published:
INTERNATIONAL LAW;
OR,
RULES
REGULATING THE INTERCOURSE OF STATES
IN PEACE AND WAR.
By H. W. HALLECK, A. M.,
General-in-Chief of the U. S. Army.
1 vol. 8vo., 907 pages. $7 50.
For sale by
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

U. S.
TAX BILL,
EIGHTH 8VO EDITION,
From the copy certified by H. HUNTER, Chief Clerk of the Department of State, containing the law in full as enacted by Congress. Also, an Alphabetical List of all articles taxed.
For sale at No. 12 Wall-st. ISAAC E. SMITH.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS ALL parts of the country for KETTELL'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT REBELLION. Volume 1 is now ready for delivery.

The following extracts give the opinions of the Press:

From the New-York Independent.

Of all the numerous writers who are now hurrying through their publications, doubtless Mr. Kettell is one of the ablest and most trustworthy. His "History" appears to be a competent record of facts and documentary matter connected with the rebellion.

From the Boston Daily Journal.

The narrative of the rise, progress and stirring events of the present civil war is comprehensive, and probably as accurate as it can be made by a writer of contemporary history. No pains seem to have been spared by the publisher to make it worthy of public confidence. It is illustrated with over one hundred and twenty-five engravings and numerous maps.

From the Witness, Indianapolis, Ind.

I have seen the advanced sheets, and can most heartily recommend it as a fair and impartial account of the great struggle and the causes which led to it. It is finely illustrated with steel engravings.

It is in the German language also.

L. STEBBINS, Worcester, Mass.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYEST literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with eighteen steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1, by the publisher,
C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York Times Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States, and Canada.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
BALLOU BROS.,
No. 409 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
☞ For a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.

WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
IS SUPERSEDING ALL OTHERS.
It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots without more trouble than a common hair oil.
It is warranted not to injure the Hair or Skin.
Manufactured only by
ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by J. Milhau & Sons, No. 183 Broadway, and D. S. Barnes, No. 202 Broadway.

TO LET—A COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 80 VANDERBILT-av., (below Myrtle,) Brooklyn, to a good tenant. It is furnished with gas, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, &c. Rent $250. Apply to S. V. AUSTIN, No. 117 Myrtle-av.

POLITICAL.

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
IXth, XVth, and XVIth WARDS.
PEOPLE'S UNION CANDIDATE
FOR CONGRESS,
ORISON BLUNT.

"RALLY BOYS! RALLY ONCE MORE FOR THE STARS AND STRIPES."—The SIXTEENTH WARD WADSWORTH UNION CLUB will hold a mass meeting at the Republican Central Committee Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1862, at 7½ o'clock. Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon. H. B. Stanton, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Hon. Horace Greeley, Hon. Fred. Follett, and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. The Clubs of the adjacent Wards cordially invited.
W. C. RUSSELL, President.
H. A. PRATT, Chairman Executive Committee.
THOS. LIVEY, } Secretaries.
GEO. ADAM, }

FOURTEENTH WARD UNION WADSWORTH CLUB will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their Headquarters, [illegible] Broome-st. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance is to be transacted.
THOMAS MULLIGAN, President.
E. A. WILLOUGHBY, } Secretaries.
JOSEPH KEAN, }

MILITARY.

"IRONSIDES."
LARGE EXTRA BOUNTY.
Good Men yet received to fill up
COMPANY A.
JOSEPH B. STEPHENSON, Second Lieut.,
Late of Seventh Regiment, N. G.
No. 67 East [illegible]-st.

UNION WAR MEETING.
The friends of Capt. Kempsey, Co. B, Capt. Custer and Lieut. Jas. Sandford, Co. H,
IRONSIDES REGIMENT,
are especially invited to attend a meeting, to be held on
THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, 1862,
At 7½ o'clock, in the 23d-st. Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Gillette.
The meeting will be addressed by Col. Mark Hoyt, Rev. Dr. Gillette, Rev. Samuel Knapp, Rev. Dr. Anderson, Waldo Hutchins, Esq., Capt. Kempsey and others.
All are invited to attend and aid in filling up these Companies.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT.
HEADQUARTERS No. 331 BROADWAY.
MARK HOYT, Col. Commanding.
This is just the regiment to which a patriotic citizen, whether drafted or not, should make up his mind to belong, for one campaign in his Country's service, and where he can rely upon good treatment and association.
IRONSIDES REGIMENTAL BOUNTY, $25.
The usual City allowance to families will be secured.

FOR NINE MONTHS.
One Thousand Dollars to Ten Men from Brooklyn, or $100 to each man, will be paid to the first ten enlisting in my company: this includes the Kings County bounty, $50 for the first five men who enlist, or $50 to each man. My Company is most full. Call at once. Headquarters No. 331 Broadway, Ironsides Regiment, Company B.
REV. M. C. KEMPSEY, Captain.

IRONSIDES REGIMENT, FOR 9 MONTHS.
GOOD MEN WANTED FOR COMPANY A.
For all information, apply at the Headquarters, No. 431 3d-av. CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN, Captain.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE—EXCISE TAX.—Notice is hereby given to the tax payers of the Seventh Collection District, comprising the Seventeenth and Eleventh Wards in the City of New-York, in accordance with an act passed July 1, 1862, entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the public debt," that I have been appointed Assessor for said District. I have arranged said District into eleven divisions, which are designated and will be known by their respective numbers, and have also appointed the following named persons as Assistant Assessors for the several divisions hereby given:

DIVISION No. 1—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Third-avenue, south by Third and Fourth-avenues, west by Fourth-avenue. Forman Whitney, Assistant Assessor; office, rooms No. 23 and 25 Bible-house, Astor-place. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

DIVISION No. 2.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Second-avenue, south by Second-street, west by Bowery and Third-avenue. Samuel R. Smith, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 30 Fifth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M.

DIVISION No. 3.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by First-avenue, south by First-street, west by Second-avenue. Francis Houl, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 93 Third-street. Office hours, from 7 to 9 A. M.

DIVISION No. 4.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue A, south by First-street, west by First-avenue. B. Schwartz, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 120 First-avenue. Office hours, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 5.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue B, south by First and Houston streets, west by Avenue A. Christian Schaud, Assistant Assessor; No. 190 Seventh-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 6.—Bounded north by Second-avenue, First and Houston streets, east by Suffolk-street, south by Rivington-street, west by Bowery. Jacob D. Young, Assistant Assessor; residence, No. 15 Second-street. Office hours, from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 7.—Bounded north by Second-street and Houston-street, east by Columbia-street and Avenue D, south by Rivington-street, west by Suffolk-street and Avenue B. George F. Stutzman, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 41 Clinton-street. Office hours from 8 to 10, at Central Office Rooms, No. 23 and 25 Bible House.

DIVISION No. 8.—Bounded north by Fourth-street, east by East River, south by Rivington-street, west by Columbia-street and Avenue D. John Lewis, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 443 East Houston-street. Office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 9.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue C, south by second-avenue, west by Avenue B. Alfred Erbe, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 360 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M.

DIVISION No. 10.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by Avenue D, south by Second-avenue, west by Avenue C. James Darlington, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 349 Fourth-street. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

DIVISION No. 11.—Bounded north by Fourteenth-street, east by East River, south by Fourth-street, west by Avenue D. Abraham Stickney, Assistant Assessor. Residence No. 132 Avenue C. Office hours from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

In all cases the divisions respectively include the sides contiguous to them of the streets and avenues forming their respective boundaries.

Every person, association of persons, partnership or corporation, desiring a license to engage in any trade or occupation named in the 64th Section of said Act, must register an application therefor with the Assistant Assessor of the Assessment Division in which such trade or occupation is to be carried on.

Manufacturers liable under said Act to pay any duty or tax, are required to furnish to the Assistant Assessor a statement subscribed and sworn to in the form prescribed by the 68th Section of said Act.

Blanks and information may be obtained from the Assistant Assessor in their respective districts.

Communications may be addressed to me at the General Office, Rooms Nos. 23 and 25 Bible House, entrance Astor-place. Office hours from 8 to 10 A. M., and 3 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE F. STEINBRENNER,
Assessor Seventh Collection District,
State of New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. —, 1862.

FRENCH CARTES DE VISITE ALBUMS—
BOUND IN FRENCH MOROCCO,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Square Albums for 20 Cards	[illegible]
Square Albums for 40 Cards	[illegible]
Square Albums for 50 Cards	[illegible]
Oblong, 50 Cards	[illegible]
Oblong, 75 Cards	[illegible]
Oblong, 100 Cards	[illegible]

A liberal discount made to the trade.

A large assortment of elegant ALBUMS kept constantly on hand. A list sent to any address on application.
D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

NOTICE.—FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS, 138 pieces, $37.
Fancy gilt and colored Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $6 50 and upwards.
Fancy gilt and colored Dinner Sets, $34 and upwards.
Fine English Dinner Sets, 165 pieces, $18.
Fine English Tea Sets, 44 pieces, $2 50.
Housekeepers will find it to their advantage by calling at J. & T. DONALDSON'S, Bleecker-st., one block west of Broadway.
JOHN HYSLOP,
Late with E. V. Haughwout & Co.
All their large stock of glass and fancy goods, marked down very low, in plain figures.
They still continue to manufacture gas fixtures in every variety.

SEASONS.
I have just completed my large and extensive stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, not surpassed, as to variety, taste and style, in this City. The children's and furnishing department not equaled. All of which will be sold at very low prices. Please call.
F. B. BALDWIN, Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery.
THE LARGEST STORE IN THE CITY.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimens by Mail, send two stamps.

TRY IT! RHEUMATISM, COLIC, croup, sore throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Warranted. None genuine unless signed by S. I. TOBIAS. Price 25 and 50 cents. Dépôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

FRIENDS OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS—I have always on hand a good assortment of the WINES and BRANDIES of PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD and GUIRAUD, of BORDEAUX, France. All goods warranted strictly pure. They are recommended and largely used for medical purposes. J. MARC MARTIN, Importer, No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash, at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites unsurpassed. Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 86 and 88 Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

FINE GOLD HUNTING WATCHES FOR ladies. Some as low as $25 each, warranted correct time keepers, for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—A respectable steady girl, with good reference, desires a situation in city or country; will be found a good cook and baker, excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; wages moderate. Apply at No. 33 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook; one who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to assist in washing; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 86 West 19th-st., in the rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at or address No. 129 East 20th-st., one door from 3d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as first-class cook; she understands her business perfectly—soups, jellies, pastry and the getting up of dinners and suppers; she has lived with some of the best families in this country and Europe; her character will be found satisfactory. Call at No. 112 West 18th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing in a small private family; she is an excellent bread baker and pastry cook; good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 66 East 18th-st., in the store.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Has good City reference from her last place where she lived 6½ years. Apply at No. 220 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business and is willing to assist with the washing and ironing if required; can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 511 7th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as cook in a respectable family; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Call at No. 64 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 127 Greenwich-av., in the shoe-store.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A YOUNG woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business—meats, soups, pastry and jellies; is willing to assist in the washing, if required; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 182 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable Protestant young woman, as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork and fine washing in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 118 7th-av., third floor, front room.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN wants a situation in a private family; is an excellent cook and a first-rate washer and ironer; her daughter of 13 she would wish to have with her; she is capable of doing any kind of light work, or take care of children. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The best City reference given.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES a situation in a private family, as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the plain part of the washing, if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 204 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WISHES to obtain a situation as competent cook; understands cooking in all its branches—soup, fish, meat, poultry, game, in all styles, down to ice cream, jelly, blanc-mange, pastry, bread, cake, &c.; best of reference from highest. Can be seen at No. 373 West 35th-st., cor. 9th-av.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation in City or country in the above capacity; is a competent cook and first-rate washer and ironer; also a good baker of bread, pies and biscuit. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 6th-av., 1st floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation to do plain cooking, washing and ironing, in a small private family; understands her business. The best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 7th-av., top floor, back room, near 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 216 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., second floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook, by a respectable Protestant Scotch woman. She understands cooking in all its branches, also the dairy. Best City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 119 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by one who understands the best style of dinners, fish, soup, and French dishes, and all kinds of dessert; has good reference. Inquire for a few days at No. 80 6th-av., opposite 8th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A COOK'S SITUATION, in a first-class family—with three years' recommendation. Inquire at No. 120 West 28th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., first floor front room.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook in a private family; best of City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 5 West 22d-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK by an experienced person who understands her business thoroughly; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 266 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl wishes a situation as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has first-class city references. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 124 East 25th-st., corner 3d-av., over butcher's store.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook; is a good washer and ironer; can give good reference; a good home preferred to high wages. Can be seen for two days at 401 Canal-st.

AS COOK, &c.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wants a situation, in a private family, as first-rate cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 48 Henry-st., in the rear.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; is a very excellent bread maker; has good city reference. Any commands for H. F., at No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., will be attended to.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by one who understands cooking in all its branches; can give the best of City reference from her employers. Call at or address No. 365 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; she fully understands her business in all its various branches, including soups, jellies, &c.; the best of reference can be given. Inquire for two days at No. 120 East 16th-st., third floor, front.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as cook; understands her business perfectly; has no objection to assist in the washing; has got the best of city reference. Call at No. 116 East 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; can be seen for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman a situation to cook, and would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. [illegible] 8th-av., near [illegible]-st., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN WISHES a situation as good cook; understands baking and pastry; will assist with washing; is neat in her kitchen; has best City references. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good city reference. Call, for two days, at No. 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable Protestant woman, as a good cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 66½ West [illegible]-st., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable girl a situation as plain cook and washer and ironer; is kind and affectionate to children. Good city reference given. Can be seen for two days; inquire at No. 104 8th st., (St. Mark's-place.)

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—SITUATIONS wanted by two respectable girls; one as first-class cook, the other as chambermaid or waitress; have first-class City references. Inquire at Morris' grocery store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place, for two days.

AS PLAIN COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted, to do good plain cooking or general housework by a smart, capable girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; an obliging, neat and tidy servant; highly recommended. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED—A HOUSEkeeper's situation by a respectable American woman *who is thoroughly competent to take charge of a* hotel, boarding-house, or any institution requiring a person of experience and ability. Unquestionable references can be produced. Apply or call at No. 110 Houston-st., east of the Bowery.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, a situation as housekeeper in some genteel private family; is competent to take the entire care of a family with or without children, or would take charge of an invalid. Address, for three days, Mrs. S. E. CUMSTON, Brattleboro, Vt.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by an English person, who has had several years' experience; would take the entire charge of a gentleman's house, private boarding-house or hotel; has lived with some of the first families in the City; distance no object, if healthy. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 116 Martin-terrace, East 30th-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A MIDDLE-aged woman, who broke up housekeeping, would like to get a situation in a small private family, to do general housework; understands washing and ironing and plain cooking. Inquire at No. 360 8th-st., New-York, third floor, front room.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, by a Protestant girl, a situation to do general housework in a small private family; City reference given if required. Call at No. 186 41st-st., near 9th-av.

AS TRAVELING SERVANT.—A RESPECTable English girl wants a situation to travel to Europe; has good reference from her present situation, where she has lived four years. Apply for two weeks at the dressmaker's, No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS.—Situation wanted by a very experienced and faithful girl in either of the above capacities; is a superior fine washer and ironer; refers to first-class families, and will be found an efficient and valuable servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 30 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or would go as regular waitress in a private family. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Good City references can be given. Please call for two days at No. 428 6th-av., near 26th-st., first floor, back room. Wages not so much an object as a good home.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation is wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing and obliging; has no objection to the country. Can furnish satisfactory City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 108 7th-av., between 29th and 30th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would assist in the washing and ironing; understands her business thoroughly; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 34 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, in a small private family to do chamberwork and waiting and assist with the washing and ironing, or would do the chamberwork of a small private boarding-house; has two years of the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 309 [illegible]-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objections to cook, wash and iron in a small private family. The best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 498 3d-av., near 33d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 119 East 27th-st., near 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in washing and ironing, or take care of children and do plain sewing; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 288 9th-av.; an entrance in 26th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young girl, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would do waiting; no objection to going to the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 76 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as regular waitress; five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 426 2d-av., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable woman as chambermaid, and to do fine washing; or as laundress in a small family. Call at No. 36 6th-av., at front room, first floor over the store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or as chambermaid or nurse and to do sewing. Can be seen at No. 32 West 47th-st., New-York; will wait until suited; good City references.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or as waitress alone; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 412 3d-av., between 30th and 31st sts., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has the best City reference. Call at No. 146 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or chamberwork and waiting. Call for two days at No. 118 West 24th-st., near 7th-av., over the grocery-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl to do chamberwork and take care of children, or waiting, or to assist in washing and ironing; has eight years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 269 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A young woman wishes a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist in the care of children; can give the best of City reference. Call for three days at No. 126 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A competent young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at and recommended from her present employer's, No. 17 West 17th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to the country; has good City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 164 3d-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with the washing and ironing; has good reference from her last place, where her last employer can be seen. Call for two days at No. 108 East 34th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable girl, as chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing; is willing and obliging and will make herself useful. Call at No. 73 West 19th-st. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 51 6th-av., near 4th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist to wash and iron. Call at No. 417 6th-av., for two days. The best of city reference, if required.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in fine washing and ironing or plain sewing. Can produce good City reference. Can be seen at No. 143 West 35th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as good chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; is a good plain sewer; the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 306 1st-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An active young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and assist in washing; has excellent City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can come highly recommended. Call for two days, at No. 16 Horatio-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and nurse; can give good City reference. Call for two days, at 490 6th-av., Room No. 14, between 29th and 30th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at 162 Varick-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable English girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress, or to take care of children. Call at No. 270 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent, tidy woman, who has excellent City reference, a situation as laundress; does up linen in magnificent style; fluting and mangling; is fully competent; or as cook; understands baking, pastry, soup and game; wages $8 to $9; City or country. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation in a private family as first-class laundress; has no objections to do chamberwork and fine washing; can do up fine muslins and fluting in the neatest manner; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for four days at No. 127 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young woman as first class laundress or chambermaid, and to assist with the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands both works and French fluting; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 131 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., in the front basement, for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a first-class laundress in a private family; understands her business thoroughly; can do up ladies' muslins and do French fluting; is willing to go to the country; has unexceptionable references from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 141 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl who lived in a gentleman's family in Ireland, a situation as thorough *laundress and chambermaid; does up linen in style,* and washes and does up finery in magnificent style; wages $7 a month. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, or would take a cook's place; can fill either place; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 166½ East 28th-st., corner of 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can furnish ample references as to character and qualifications. Apply, for two days, at No. 107 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed by a respectable woman as laundress, or chambermaid and do fine washing, in a private family; has lived with some of the best families; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 85 East 15th-st., in the store.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A PROTESTANT GIRL wants a situation as first-class laundress in a private family; she is capable of doing the finest washing, French fluting, &c.; best of City references. Apply for two days at No. 345 West 19th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS OR COOK.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, as laundress or cook; best of City references as to character and capability. For further particulars, call at 67 West 19th-st.

ALL FREE OF CHARGE.—FIRST-CLASS servants in every capacity, for the City or country, can be procured free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Your patronage is respectfully solicited.

L. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable middle-aged Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit lady's and children's clothing; would be willing to take charge of two grown up children and teach them their lessons, or a young child; family boarding preferred; best of reference given. Call at No. 24 West 16th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

AS NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse; she can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; an infant preferred; has long experience in nursing; she can produce the very best of City reference; can be highly recommended by the best of families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 21 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT English person, a situation as nurse; would take entire charge of a baby from its birth, or would take charge of an invalid; or as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing, and do all kinds of family sewing; no objection to the country; City reference. Call for two days at No. 381 7th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation, by a competent person, as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would prefer living on Staten Island, as the advertiser lived there for the past three years. Call at No. 144 West 19th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country; has City and country reference. Call at No. 211 East 31st-st., corner of 1st av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a thorough nurse and seamstress, to take charge of two children; one who would be willing, if necessary, to leave the city for several months; must be highly recommended. A Protestant French woman preferred. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock—not before or after—at No. 50 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTestant woman wishes a situation as nurse; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth, having had long experience, and can furnish the highest City references as to character and capacity. Apply at No. 137 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking the entire charge of a baby, and is a good seamstress, and can do all kinds of family sewing; has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 131 West 20th-st., second floor.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl wants a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days, or until engaged, at No. 111 Monroe-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation as nurse; is capable of taking care of children; can do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at her present employer's, No. 409 4th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE.—A STEADY WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; would take the charge of a baby from a month old; or as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing; has four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby; would travel with a lady; has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived nearly two years. Can be seen at No. 113 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; one who can cut and fit children's clothes; six years' City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a Protestant woman, capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; is a good plain sewer, and has good City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 268 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; understands taking care of a baby from its birth; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 42 Lexington-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE WISHes a situation; can take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a neat sewer, and has reliable City reference; can be seen, or addressed for two days, at No. 18 Lexington-av., near 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS BAby's nurse, or attend a sick lady; the advertiser understands her business; the best of City reference; would go to Europe with a lady. Apply at No. 1 Charlton-st.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as child's nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; will assist in the chamberwork and do sewing. Good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, by a respectable young girl, a situation to take care of children and do plain sewing; good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 101 Waverley-place, corner of Macdougal-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and dressmaker in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family sewing; has no objection to wait on a lady or assist with chamberwork if necessary. Can produce good City reference; can be seen for two days in her last situation, No. 264 Henry-st., near Montgomery.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR LADY'S MAID.—Wanted, by a Protestant girl, a situation as seamstress or lady's maid; would be willing to take care of one or two children; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing and embroidering; can operate upon Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to travel; the best of City reference given. Can be seen until engaged at No. 31 West 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as seamstress and chambermaid, or to wait on a lady; one who thoroughly understands her business; has 2½ years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 303 6th-av.; can be seen for two days in the store.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress; is willing to do chamberwork and wait on a lady; understands dressmaking and family sewing; the very best of City reference given. Call at No. 182 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., third floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as seamstress, and to do general housework, by a respectable young German girl, in a small family. Call at No. 71 Amity-st., Brooklyn, between Henry and Hicks sts., near South Ferry.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a highly respectable Protestant young woman, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 251 Seventh-av., first floor.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Protestant woman, as seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing, and bring her own Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has no objections to the country. Apply all the week at No. 408 3d-av., under the post-office, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as seamstress and chambermaid, and to assist in anything required; if not permanently engaged would go by the day; is accustomed to family sewing. Call at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a middle-aged Frenchwoman, as seamstress in a respectable private family; has first-rate reference; no objection to children. Call, for two days, at No. 119½ East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION as seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothing; is willing to assist with children. Can be seen, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 3 5th-av.

AS GERMAN SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTable well-educated German girl, who can do all kinds of family sewing, and speaks English fluently, wishes a situation. Apply at the Employment Society's office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS DRESSMAKER, &c.—CHAMBERMAID, &C.—Situations wanted by two sisters, respectable Protestant young women; one as dressmaker and seamstress, or seamstress and to wait on a lady and assist with light chamberwork; the other as chambermaid and to assist with the washing, or to take care of children and do chamberwork; would wish to go into one family, and have no objection to go a short distance into the country; good City references given. Call or address No. 460 6th-av., near 28th-st., for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A RESPECTABLE young lady wishes to go out by the day as dressmaker in families; is fully capable in cutting, fitting and trimming. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 426 2d-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WORK WANTED BY the day or week, in private families; thoroughly understands her business; a good hand at children's dresses; the best of City reference given. Call or address Mrs. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., southeast corner of 3d-av.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A DRESSMAKER, WHO understands the business thoroughly, wishes a few more engagements in private families, to work at their residences. Apply at 426 6th-av., in the bakery, near 26th-st.

AS DRESSMAKER.—A YOUNG WOMAN, A dressmaker, *wishes to go out by the day or week*; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 1,105 Broadway, between 23d and 24th sts., in the corset and skirt store.

AS WAITRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS wishes a situation in a private family; thoroughly understands her business, and would have no objections to do light chamberwork, if required; has the very best satisfactory references; lived three years and a half in one family. Call at No. 229 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as waitress; is willing to assist in chamberwork if required; perfectly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would go as chambermaid and to do fine washing in a private family; is fully capable of filling either situation; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 75 West 10th-st., near 6th-av., first floor, front room.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Scotch Presbyterian girl, a situation as waitress. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 119 24th-st., near 7th-av.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO WISH to economise by employing good faithful women and girls, at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 5 to 15 years. Also, on hand, small girls, and girls lately landed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS WAITRESS.—A YOUNG GIRL WANTS A situation as waitress in a private family; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 14[illegible] West 32d-st.; can be seen for two days.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A situation wanted by a young girl as waitress or chambermaid and to take care of children; has best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 286 6th-av., corner of 17th-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A situation as gardener; the best of reference given as to capability and attention to business; would take care of a horse and cow; is willing to make himself generally useful if necessary. Address T. F. C., Box No. [illegible] Times Office, for three days.

AS GARDENER.—GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted, by a single man who thoroughly understands his business—greenhouse, &c.; would take care of a horse and cow. Good reference. Address "A. B.," box 218 *Times* office.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Engagement wanted, as head gardener and farmer combined, and take charge as a whole; is a thorough, practical man; work himself as well as to direct others; wife will attend the dairy and poultry. Address INVERNESS, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single, sober, steady young man that understands his business well; is a good groom and careful driver, and will be found honorable, willing and obliging; can produce the best of City references. Address for two days C. G., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man, with good moral habits, strictly temperate, a good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his present employer. Call or address CHAS. WATERS, No. 340 Broadway, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, a situation as coachman and gardener, by a young married man, who is strictly temperate, and has first-class reference. Address J. MARTIN, No. 6 John-st., in the seed store.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable man as coachman, who perfectly understands his business in all its branches; is an excellent driver, and a good groom; has the best of City reference. Can be seen or address a note to M. C., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION as coachman, by a man of eighteen years' experience in this country as such; has four years' reference from his last place. Can be seen at R. Campbell's, No. 16 3d-av., or a note addressed to S., Coachman, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man, as coachman; with the best of moral habits, strictly temperate, good careful driver and groom; the best of City reference from his last employer. Call, for three days, No. 340 Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a Scotchman in a private family; is a thoroughbred coachman and groom; lived with some of the best families in the City. Best of City references given. Call or address D. T., No. 118 East 13th-st., southeast corner.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single young man who perfectly understands his business; has the best of City and country references. Address T. S., Box No. 204 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A SITuation wanted by a single man as coachman and gardener, who thoroughly understands his business; best of reference from his last employer. Address M. T., Box No. 198 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—A SITUATION wanted as coachman or groom by a Protestant young man, who has ten years' City reference from his last employer. Can be seen, or address No. 365 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man; understands his business perfectly; has three years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to make himself useful. Address D. S., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom, or to take care of fast horses, by a man who understands their treatment; has [illegible] years' experience in this country, and six years' reference from employer; no objections to a country situation. Address J. H., for two days, at No. [illegible] 4th-av.

AS SALESMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS salesman, in a wholesale grocery, flour or provision store, by a middle-aged man, [illegible] acquainted with the business; any reference required will be given. Address, for five days, to E. D. A., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office; will meet with attention.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young man of considerable City experience, a situation as book-keeper in a good City house. Good City references given. Address A. S. J., Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL CLERK.—SITUATION WANTed, by a young man, 21 years of age, in some wholesale, shipping, or commission house, as general clerk, writes a good hand, and can furnish best of City references. Address B. C., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED BY A young man as porter, who understands packing all kinds patent medicines, or collecting bills, &c., in any kind of a store; has been used to both; just disengaged; best reference given. Address THOS. BYRNES, Box No. 193 *Times* Office, or No. 142 Johnson-st., Brooklyn.

AS WAITER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS waiter in a private family, by an experienced respectable single man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business thoroughly. Address R. P., at Mr. Kepler's, No. 282 4th-av., near 20th-st.

A PARTY OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIence in business in this city, of good address, and of active business habits, is willing to devote his whole time, or a portion of it, to any parties desiring his services. Will attend to the collecting of bills, writing of every description, either for the press, or of a private, political, or mercantile nature; he will also introduce any new business to the public. Moderate compensation only expected. A line to H., Box No. 130 *Times* office, will receive immediate attention.

CALIFORNIA.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR an American single man as valet to go to California, or a situation as light porter, foreman, time keeper, conductor, or in any business that he can make a respectable and honest living; will refer to former employers. Address G. M. J., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

IN A WHOLESALE STORE.—WANTED, A situation by a young man, 21 years of age, in a wholesale lace or fancy goods house. Best of reference can be given as to honesty, etc. Address E, Box No. 110 *Times* office.

HELP WANTED.

A FARMER OR GARDENER.—A PRACTIcal farmer or gardener is wanted to take charge of a farm (near the City,) during the winter. A married man, without children, preferred. The wife must understand cooking, milking, &c. Address for two days, FARMER, Box No. 127, *Times* Office.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A first-rate cook and thorough washer and ironer; Protestant preferred; must be neat and exceedingly clean and willing to work; to such a one good wages will be paid. None but girls of first-class need apply. Call at No. 312 Lexington-av., between 39th and 40th sts.

A COLORED MARRIED MAN WANTED, to go in the country about 18 miles from New-York—ample house room, no rent—to take charge of five horses, carriages, harness, and drive, as occasion may require; he will also have to use the roller on the private road occasionally. He must understand the care and management of horses thoroughly, and bring good recommendation from former employers. Address Box No. 3,329 Post-office.

A BOY.—A BOY, SIXTEEN OR SEVENTEEN years of age, is wanted to accompany a gentleman (as attendant) about visiting Cuba; he must be of good address and kind disposition; none except those of the required age need answer. Address R. B. B., Times Office, for two days, Box No. 123.

A SEAMSTRESS.—A PROTESTANT SEAMstress and dressmaker wanted immediately; one that can work on Wheeler and Wilson's machine. Apply with testimonials at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S No. 307 Fourth-av.

CANVASSERS WANTED—FOR A FIRST-class, popular periodical. Men of good moral character, with proper references, will find this a good opening. None others need apply. Call, between 10 and 12 A. M., Saturday, Oct. 18. J. W. HOYT, No. 114 Nassau-st.

PAPER-MAKER WANTED.—A GOOD FOURdrinier machine tender, at Jessup & Moore's Mills, near Wilmington, Delaware. Address WM. A. LINDSAY, Wilmington, Delaware.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS WEDDING AND VISiting card engraver. Address, with references L. J., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

PRESS-FEEDERS.—ADAMS' PRESS-FEEDers wanted, at No. 50 Greene-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and *ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mat*tresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-glasses, mattresses, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEEDEN'S, No. 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. You will save money. Rosewood suites cheap.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, and folding Mosquito Bar, the best in use. Spring Mattresses and Paillasses repaired or made to order, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

DESK WANTED.—A LARGE DOUBLE-SITTING desk, with pigeon holes and book rack complete. Address Box No. 2,437 Post-office.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, No. 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of Show Cases on hand, or made to order. Old Show Cases exchanged.

PERSONAL.

HENRY VERNON, FROM BURNAGE.—A letter lays for you at the Post-office, New-York, addressed in your own name—W. H. M——s. Whether you get it or not, write at once.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Buildings. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.

JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

MINNESOTA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000.

STATE OF MINNESOTA, OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF STATE, SAINT PAUL, Oct. 4, 1862.

The Legislature of the State of Minnesota having passed an Act authorizing the issue of the Bonds of the State to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be applied to defray the expenses growing out of the present Indian war, said Bonds being made payable in ten years from the time they are negotiated, at a rate of interest not exceeding eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York, notice is hereby given that proposals will be received by the undersigned for the whole or part of said amount, (the Bonds to be issued in sums of $1,000 each,) at the Banking Office of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., No. 6 Broad-st., New-York, until Saturday, Nov. 1, at 12 o'clock M., the money to be paid in U. S. Treasury Notes, upon the delivery of the Bonds in New-York City. No bids will be received for these bonds at less than their par value, nor at a greater rate of interest than that specified in the Act aforesaid, and the bonds will be awarded to the bidder offering to receive them at the lowest rate of interest. Bids should be indorsed "Proposals for Loan," and addressed to the undersigned.

[Care of Messrs. P. M. MYERS & Co., New-York City.]

CHARLES SCHEFFER,
Treasurer of State.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1862.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 28 Wall-st.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO.,
No. 72 BROADWAY,
SHIPPERS AND FORWARDERS TO EUROPE.
SPECIE, BONDS, ETC.,
Sent by every steamer, at low rates.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BONDholders of the CHICAGO, ALTON, AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO. will be held at Room No. 9, No. 25 William-st., on SATURDAY, the 25th day of October, 1862, at 1 o'clock P. M., to consider and vote upon further amendments to the agreement made between the Bondholders on the 10th day of January, 1860, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

L. H. MEYER,
A. ISELIN,
WM. HOGE,
NATHAN PECK,
EZRA C. READ,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN, } Trustees and Attor'ys.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH ISSUED TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, having been authorized by an Act of the Legislature to effect a compromise with the holders of Bonds of said city, issued to Railroad Companies, and having passed an Ordinance giving full power for that purpose to the Finance Committee, holders of such bonds are respectfully invited to obtain copies of the Address of said Committee, containing the terms of compromise proposed by them, by addressing

JOHN McCARGO, City Comptroller,
Pittsburgh, Penn.

OFFICE OF GWYNNE & DAY,
No. 21 WALL-ST., CORNER OF BROAD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1862.

MR. E. STEPHENS, MEMBER OF THE New-York Stock Exchange, having been this day admitted a partner in our stock commission business, we are now prepared to execute promptly all orders for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Gold, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Board of Brokers.

Advances made on approved securities.

GWYNNE & DAY.

NOTICE.—AGREEABLY TO THE PROVISIONS contained in the Trust Mortgage Deeds of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, sealed proposals, (indorsed Proposals for S. F. Bonds,) addressed to JOHN M. FORBES, Boston, will be received until noon of the 25th day of October instant, for the sale to the undersigned of First Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $71,000. Also, of either the First or Second Sinking Fund Bonds of said Company, to the value of $27,400.

J. M. FORBES,
N. THAYER,
H. H. HUNNEWELL, } Trustees.

No. 237 BROADWAY, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1862.

THE HOLDERS OF LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds are notified to deliver the *Overdue* Coupons to the Agents of the Trustees, at the Broadway Bank, to be settled under the decree in the United States Court.

F. A. PALMER,
P. DOW, } Agents of the Trustees.

COLLECTIONS ON BALTIMORE.—OUR correspondent at Baltimore can be consulted at our office, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., during this week, with reference to over-due claims on Baltimore and in Maryland not sent forward for collection.

COWLES, WATSON & TOWNSEND,
No. 290 Broadway, corner of Reade-st.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.,
No. 52 Exchange-place.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

AN OLD CASHIER FROM THE WEST having had large financial experience, desires a position in a bank, banking-house, or other business requiring such experience. Can influence Western business. References satisfactory. Address WILSON, Box No. 2,085, New York Post-office.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY AND CALIFORNIA State Coupons purchased, at the highest premium rates, by L. S. LAURENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 164 Nassau-st.

DIVIDENDS

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST.,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE DIVIDEND WARRANTS FOR the Preferred Stock due Dec. 31, next, will be paid on presentation at this office, less six per cent. interest, for the unexpired time.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FULTON BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND of Five Per Cent. has been declared this day, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Nov. 1, the Bank assuming the Government Tax. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. till Nov. 2.

By order, R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Oct. 15, 1862.

LEGAL NOTICES.

CHANCERY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN CHANCERY—Between Ross W. Wood, Alexander H. Grant and Richard D. Wood, Plaintiffs, and Robert H. Brett, James B. Davis, William D. Taylor and William Anderson, Defendants.

Pursuant to the decree made in this cause by the Court of Chancery for Upper Canada, the creditors of the said Robert H. Brett, who carried on business as a banker in the City of Toronto, Canada, and on the thirtieth day of September, 1857, made an assignment to the said other defendants for the benefit of his creditors are, before 10 of the clock in the forenoon of Monday, the 3d day of November, 1862, to come in and prove their debts before me, the undersigned Master in Ordinary of the said Court, at my chambers in Osgoode Hall in the City of Toronto, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded the benefit of the said decree.

And 10 of the clock forenoon of Thursday, the 6th day of November next, at my said chambers is appointed for proceeding upon the said claims, and if not then allowed the same will be heard and adjudicated upon at my said chambers at 10 of the clock, forenoon of Tuesday, the 11th day of November next.

Dated the eighth day of September, 1862.
(Signed) A. N. BUELL.
JOHN HECTOR, Plaintiff's Sol.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, *Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia*, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 26, 1862.

o2law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York. Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 229 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of May, 1862.

ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.

JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID BROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.

JOHN RUSSELL,
WM. BRUCE, } Executors.
ap17-law6mTh*

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

100 shs. Amer. Coal Co....$25	10 Indemnity Fire Ins....$100
14 Humboldt Ins. Co.....100	10 Amer. Ex. Bank....[illegible]
11 Hudson River RR.....100	40 N. J. R. R. Trans. Co....[illegible]
50 Nor. West. Ins. Co.....50	50 Grand-st. & New...[illegible]
50 Citizens' Bank.......25	50 St. Nicholas Bank...[illegible]
100 Clt. Gas Light Co.....20	10 Wash. Marine Ins....[illegible]
10 Goodhue Ins. Co.....100	10 Gebhard Ins. Co....[illegible]
10 Brevoort Ins. Co.....50	20 Arctic Ins. Co....[illegible]
150 shs. Cairo City Prop..100	

$1,000 St. Louis Co. Anticipation Bonds.
$5,000 Brooklyn City 7 per cent. Bonds.
$4,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.
$1,000 Col. Piqua and Indiana R. 7 per cent. Bonds.

THURSDAY, OCT. 16,
At 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
400 shares Nicaragua Transit Co.'s stock, $100.
$5,000 Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Co. Bonds.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 52 William-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

Will sell, at the store No. 694 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, and Every Evening during the week, commencing at 7 o'clock,

The balance of the stock of S. T. Williams, consisting of Fine Steel Engravings, Plain and Colored French and German Lithographs,
Chromo's, Photographs,
English and French Studies,
Framed Engravings, &c.

Will be sold at auction without reserve, affording an excellent opportunity for gentlemen to supply their Portfolios at very low prices—an opportunity that may never occur again.

Catalogues are now ready.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE TO ME directed by Hon. WILLIAM MARVIN, Judge District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction,

ON FRIDAY, OCT. 17,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM WARD & GOVE'S UNION STORES, BROOKLYN,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY BALES COTTON,
CARGO PRIZE STEAMER "UNION."

Samples may be seen on Tuesday, and until day of sale, at office of HIRAM BENNER, No. 138 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal Southern District of Florida.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON will sell at their salesroom, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, on FRIDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of Wilton, Brussels and velvet carpets and rugs, ingrain carpets, brocatel window curtains, feather beds and pillows, hair mattresses, palliasses, rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, oak and black-walnut dining-room chairs, extension-tables, rosewood piano, centre-tables, music-stools and racks, black-walnut and mahogany book-cases, hat-racks, kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 11 o'clock, in our gallery, No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable private collection of modern and ancient oil-paintings, the property of a gentleman residing up town, and removed for convenience of sale. Among this collection are the works of F. Perkins, Merwin, Lilly M. Spencer, George H. Hall, Barron, Noble, Boutelle, Vandervelt, Bambrough, Whitteridge, and other paintings by artists of high repute, all in elegant gilt frames. They are now on exhibition as above, with catalogue.

PHILIP H. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

JNO. VAN ANTWERP'S SON WILL SELL THIS DAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, at his new salesroom, No. 77 Murray-st., invoices of Hardware, &c., embracing fine pocket-knives, table cutlery, [illegible] tea and table-spoons, dessert and table forks. Also, fancy work-boxes, writing-cases, &c., &c. Terms, cash.

[illegible], Auctioneer.

800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS and Gaiters will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 18 Cortlandt-st. Comprising a prime and fresh assortment of City made and Eastern goods, suitable for city and country buyers.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, sofa-beds, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, mirrors, lace, damask curtains, chandeliers, stoves, cottage suites, beds and bedding, &c.

PEREMPTORY SALE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT, OF A MAGNIFICENT HOUSE AND SIX LOTS OF LAND ON THE FIFTH-AVENUE AND THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—The attention of capitalists and others is called to the foreclosure sale by JAMES LYNCH, Sheriff, &c., at the Merchants' Exchange Rooms, No. 111 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock M., of the very valuable property on the northwest corner of the 5th-av. and 34th-st., consisting of the superb dwelling formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. Townsend, with six lots of land, having a front of 98 feet 9 inches on the 5th-av., and 150 feet on 34th-st. The house cost, to erect, over $100,000, and as a private residence for a gentleman of large wealth, is unsurpassed by any in the City. The property is susceptible to adaptation to a first-class hotel, for which it has the advantages of a superior location on 5th-av. and 34th-st., and immediate proximity to the termini of the Hudson River, New-Haven and Harlem Railroads, and to Central Park. It might be made to pay a large income by a continuation and enlargement of the Institute now occupying the premises.

The sale will be peremptory to the highest bidder.

$65,000 will be loaned on mortgage to the purchaser.

A plan of the property can be seen at the office of THOMAS & SON, Architects, No. 470 Broadway, where explanations of the capabilities of the property will be made.

CAMELIA JAPONICAS AT AUCTION, ON FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. [illegible] John-st.; the sale will consist of 1,000 plants, comprising some of the finest varieties in cultivation, selected from the largest collection in the United States, from the Nursery of Mr. John Dick, Philadelphia. Catalogues now ready.

SAVINGS BANKS

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
NO. 427 AND 429 CANAL, COR. VARICK-STREET.
Open daily from 10 A. M. till 2, and from 5 till 7 P. M.
Deposits made on or before October 20, will bear interest from the 1st inst.
6 Per Cent. interest paid on sums of $500 and under, and 5 Per Cent. on larger sums.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
JOHN McLEAN, Vice-President.
MALTBY G. LANE, Vice-President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 177 CHATHAM-SQUARE,
OPEN DAILY.
Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. Six per Cent. Interest paid. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 will receive interest as from Oct. 1.
M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST.—CITIZENS' Savings Bank, corner of Bowery and Canal-st. Open every day from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Deposits made on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from Oct. 1.

Bank Books in English, German and French.

GEORGE FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Cashier.

MILLINERY.

BARGAINS—BONNET BARGAINS.—CHILdren's Hats at reduced prices. We are selling $12 Bonnets for $10, and $10 Bonnets for $6. Ribbons, Velvets and Silks by the yard. Mourning Bonnets. BINN'S Millinery, No. 561 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

THE WAR. "THE WOUNDED AND THE DEAD." **THE DRAFT.**

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL INSURANCE OFFICE, No. 240 Broadway, Room No. 7, insures against being drafted; premium only 10 per cent.; also against being either killed or wounded during the war, for 5 per cent., in sums of $100 to $500. Circulars, stating full particulars, given, by applying at the office, or sent by mail. Agents wanted in all States.

THE ODD FELLOW'S HALL ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York gratefully acknowledge the signal services of the New-York Fire Department in protecting the Hall from serious damage on the occasion of the fire in the premises on the evening of Monday, Oct. 13, and in further acknowledgment of the promptitude and activity with which these services were performed, that $100 be contributed to the charitable fund of the Department. By order,

JOHN J. DAVIES, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BIBLE HOUSE—Entrance 4th-av., corner of 9th-st. A devotional and singing meeting will be held every THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for one hour, at the rooms of the Association. Young men and ladies are especially invited.

A PRAYER MEETING is held as above DAILY, from 12 to 1 o'clock. ALL ARE WELCOME.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ORANGE County Milk association will be held at their office No. 454 Greenwich-st., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

JAMES M. HORTON, President.
JAMES KENNEDY, Secretary.

AN IMPROVED CLOTHES-WRINGER—the best now in use. Agents wanted for different States and Counties. Manufactured, and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

HAINES & BELL, No. 27 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

PELLHAM FARM PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Warranted to keep nine months in Europe, if directions are followed. Price $8 per barrel. Apply to R. L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster Co., N. Y.; or at the agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st.

M. A. J. LYNCH.

PRIZE MONEY READY.—PRIZE LISTS FOR the *Hallie Jackson*, schooner *Eugenia*, and Confederate schooner *President*, now being paid. Apply to

SOMES & BROWN,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—WANTED—A lot, inclosed with railing. Address B, Box 300 Times Office, stating No. and where located, with lowest cash price.

MEDICAL.

MATRIMONIAL HAPPINESS.—[illegible] Thirty years' successful experience enables Dr. H. [illegible] BARROW to adopt a reliable mode of treatment, that will assuredly remove every cause of matrimonial disappointment, unwilling celibacy, and physical and mental prostration.
TRIESMAR, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—The well-known remedies for the cure of self-inflicted diseases in all their stages and as purifiers of the system, may be procured as usual from Dr. BARROW. Purchasers of a $3 package entitled to advice without a fee. Office, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from McDougal-st., New-York. Hours from 10 till 2, and from 4 till 8.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospital of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhea of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

H. BOSTWICK, M. D.—PHYSICIAN, OPERATING and consulting surgeon and lecturer on diseases of the genital organs of both sexes, has just published a valuable work on seminal diseases, impotency, womb complaints, &c., &c., and it is, without doubt, the most truthful and practical work of the kind extant. Delay in these cases are dangerous; read it before 'tis too late. Price, $1. Dr. B. is also the author of a large, splendid book on private diseases, with seventy colored plates, as large as life, and it is equal, in all respects, to anything of the kind ever published. Price, $3.—*From the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.* Mailed by E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., or they may be had at the author's office, No. 35 East 13th-st., where he can be confidentially consulted on these [illegible] and troublesome diseases.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 2[illegible] Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 2 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most inviolable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' cure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; *for certainty unapproached, and for the entire* eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' [illegible] to the victims of youth, in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," certainly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

NERVOUS DEBILITY—BY C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy, &c., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Revised Edition. Price 25c mailed. Those who have been disappointed in the use of so-called "Specific" remedies for the Cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, and kindred complaints, would do well to procure a copy of this Book, and read especially pages 113, 114, 115, and 264 to 2[illegible]. To be had of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st., N.Y. Author's address, No. 21 East 27th-st., (late of No. 6[illegible] Broadway.)

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual [illegible], and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day and evening.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 63 EAST 17TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 1 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M.
THEO. GEBEKE.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERTAIN and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. Remedy for monthly derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed. Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S [illegible] Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 36 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE—FRENCH INDIA RUBBER GOODS—Three different descriptions, price $1 [illegible] each, $8 per dozen; mailed free. For circulars, call on or address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

FOR GENTLEMEN'S USE.—FRENCH INDIA rubber goods—three different articles. Price, 40 cents each—$4 per dozen. For descriptive circular call on or address MACKEY & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1830—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 13 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. H. BATES HAS THIS day associated himself with Messrs. HAMMER & CO., and they will continue the brewing of Ale as heretofore, under the firm of HAMMER & CO., 4th-av. and 126th and [illegible] sts.
Harlem, Oct. 1, 1862.

MR. JAY JARVIS JONES HAS THIS DAY retired from the firm of EDMUND JONES & CO., Stationers and Printers, No. 26 John-st. The business will be continued at the same place under the firm name of EDMUND JONES & CO.
New-York, Sept. 19, 1862.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and by the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Good and cheap.
HOWE & FERRY,
Late S. Rayner, No. 76 Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A SMALL PLAIN SLEIGH, WITH either one or two seats. Address, stating price, which must be low, W., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

THE GOTHIC FURNACE HAS EVERY advantage of hot water or steam-heating, at one-quarter the cost. LESLEY & ELLIOTT, 494 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, &c., Sept. 22, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS to furnish materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1863, will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, P. M. of the 21st October next. These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the NAVY, Bureau of Construction," &c., that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The materials and articles embraced in the classes named are particularly described in the printed schedules, any of which will be furnished to such as desire to offer, on application to the Commandants of the respective yards, or to the Navy Agent nearest thereto, and those of all the yards upon application to this Bureau. This division into classes being for the convenience of dealers in each, such portions only will be furnished as are actually required for bids. The Commandant and Navy Agent of each station will, in addition to the schedule of classes of their own yards, have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, from which it may be judged whether it will be desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

Offers must be made for the whole of the class at any yard upon one of the printed schedules, or in strict conformity therewith, or they will not be considered. In computing the classes, the price stated in the column of prices will be the standard, and the aggregate of the class will be carried out according to the prices stated.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest bona fide bidder who gives proper security for its fulfillment. The United States reserves the right to reject all the bids for any class, if deemed exorbitant.

All articles must be of the very best quality, to be delivered in the Navy-yard in good order, and in suitable vessels and packages, properly marked with the name of the contractor, as the case may be, at the expense and risk of the contractor, and in all respects subject to the inspection, measurement, count, weight, &c., of the yard where received, and to the entire satisfaction of the Commandant thereof.

Bidders are referred to the Commandants of the respective yards for samples, instructions, or particular description of the article; and, all other things being equal, preference will be given to articles of American manufacture.

Every offer, as required by the law of 10th of August, 1846, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, the form of which is herewith given.

Those only whose offers may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office or navy agency named by them.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility certified to by a United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed; and eighty per centum of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Navy Agent at the points of delivery, in certificates of indebtedness or Treasury notes, at the option of the Government.

It is stipulated in the contract that if default be made *by the parties of the first part in delivering all or any of the articles mentioned in any class bid for in the* contract, of the quality and at the time and places above provided, then, and in that case the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States a sum of money not exceeding twice the amount of such class, which may be recovered from time to time according to the act of Congress in that case provided, approved March 3, 1843.

In class No. 11 and those following if a quantity in addition equal to the face of the contract is demanded, it is to be furnished on like terms and conditions during the fiscal year.

FORM OF OFFER.

Which from a firm must be signed by all the members.

I, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver in the respective Navy-yards all the articles named in the classes hereunto annexed, agreeably to the provisions of the schedules therefor, and in conformity with the advertisement of the Bureau of Construction, &c., of 22d September, 1862. Should my offer be accepted, I request to be addressed at ——, and the contract sent to the Navy Agent at ——, or to ——, for signature and certificate. Signature, A. B.

Date.
Witness.

The schedule which the bidder incloses must be pasted to his offer, and each of them signed by him. Opposite each article in the schedule the price must be set, the amount carried out, the aggregate footed up for each class, and the amount likewise written in words. If the parties who bid do not reside near the place where the articles are to be delivered, they must name in their offer a person to whom orders on them are to be delivered.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee, that in case the foregoing bid of —— for any of the classes therein named be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, or Navy Agent designated, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties; and in case said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

Signatures of two guarantors. { C. D.
{ E. F.

Date.
Witness.

I hereby certify that the above named —— are known to me as men of property and able to make good their guarantee.
Signature, G. H.

Date.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

Extract from a law of the United States, approved July 17, 1862.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That no contract or order, or any interest therein, shall be transferred by the party or parties to whom such order or contract may be given to any other party or parties, and that any such transfer shall cause the annulment of the contract or order transferred, so far as the United States are concerned: *Provided*, That all the rights of action are hereby reserved to the United States, for any breach of such contract by the contracting party or parties.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any contractor for subsistence, clothing, arms, ammunition, munitions of war, and for every description of supplies for the army or navy of the United States shall be found guilty by a court-martial of fraud or willful neglect of duty, he shall be punished by fine, imprisonment, or such other punishment as the court-martial shall adjudge; and any person who shall contract to furnish supplies of any kind or description for the army or navy, he shall be deemed and taken as a part of the land or naval forces of the United States for which he shall contract to furnish said supplies, and be subject to the rules and regulations for the government of the land and naval forces of the United States.

The following are the classes required at the respective navy-yards:

KITTERY, MAINE.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Plank and Boards; No. 13. Ash Plank and Boards; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts; No. 16. Black Walnut and Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 35. Tools for Stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44. Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous—Dry Goods, Hair Cloth, Ship Chandlery for construction; Class A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; C. Lard Oil; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvass; I. Cotton Canvass; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting, Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipment; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

CHARLESTOWN.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 16. Black Walnut, Mahogany and Cherry; No. 18. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc and Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paints; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine and Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch and Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow and Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils and Stoves; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Flax and Cotton Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; P. Tar for Ropewalk; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood; U. Ox Hides for rope.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 5. White Oak Knees; No. 6. Yellow Pine Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank and Boards; No. 12. White Oak Boards and Plank; No. 13. Ash Logs and Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Butts and Handspikes; No. 16. Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress; No. 18. Locust; No. 19. White Oak Staves and Heading; No. 20. Black Spruce; No. 21. Cedar; No. 22. Mahogany; No. 23. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores, &c.; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Resin, Tar; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; O. Lanterns; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

PHILADELPHIA.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 2. White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3. White Oak Promiscuous Timber; No. 4. White Oak Plank; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 7. Yellow Pine Beams; No. 8. Yellow Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 10. White Pine Mast and Spar Timber; No. 11. White Pine Logs, Plank, Boards, &c.; No. 13. Ash Logs and Planks; No. 14. White Ash Oars; No. 15. White Heart Hickory Capstan Bars; No. 16. Mahogany, Black Walnut, Cherry; No. 17. Cypress, Cedar Boards; No. 18. Locust; No. 20. Black Spruce Spar Timber; No. 22. Lignumvitæ; No. 25. Iron, round, flat and square; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails, wrought and cut; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin; No. 33. Hardware; No. 34. Tools for stores; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints, Dryer; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Turpentine, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 43. Pitch, Tar, Resin; No. 44. Fish Oil, Tallow, Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Dry Goods, hair, cloth, and Ship Chandlery for construction; A. Iron Rivets for Boilers; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Tools for Engineers; G. Cooking Utensils, Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvass; I. Cotton Canvass; J. Twine; K. [illegible] Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for Store Equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

WASHINGTON.

Class No. 1. White Oak Logs; No. 6. Yellow Pine Plank Stock Logs; No. 11. White Pine; No. 13. Ash Plank; No. 14. Ash Oars; No. 15. Hickory Bars; No. 16. Black Walnut; No. 17. Cypress; No. 19. Staves and Heading; No. 21. Boards; No. 25. Iron; No. 26. Steel; No. 27. Iron Spikes; No. 28. Iron Nails; No. 30. Lead; No. 31. Zinc, Tin, Solder; No. 33. Hardware; No. 36. White Lead; No. 37. Zinc Paint; No. 38. Colored Paints; No. 39. Linseed Oil, Varnish; No. 41. Glass; No. 42. Oakum; No. 43. Pitch, Tar; No. 44. Brown Soap; No. 46. Miscellaneous Drygoods, Ship Chandlery, &c., for construction; No. 48. Tanks and Galleys; No. 49. Ingot Copper; No. 50. Chain Iron; No. 51. Poles; No. 52. Bellows; A. Boiler Iron and Rivets; B. Pig Iron; C. Lard Oil; D. Boiler Felting; E. Gum Packing; F. Miscellaneous Engineer's Tools; G. Cooking Stoves, &c.; H. Flax Canvas; I. Cotton Canvas; J. Twine; K. Leather; L. Hose; M. Brushes; N. Bunting and Dry Goods; P. Gas Pipe for steamer fitting; Q. Sperm Oil; R. Ship Chandlery for stores and equipments; S. Stationery; T. Fire Wood.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 6, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office, until THURSDAY, 16th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for the shipment and delivery of all the anthracite steamer coal required by the War Department, from the wharves at Richmond, Philadelphia, to the following ports:

Fortress Monroe, Va.
Washington, D. C.
Alexandria, Va.
Hatteras Inlet, N. C.
Newbern, N. C.
Beaufort, S. C.
Port Royal, S. C.
Hilton Head, S. C.
Ship Island.
New-Orleans, La.
Key West, Fla.
New-York.
Boston.

Contract to commence immediately after it is awarded, and to continue until Sept. 30, 1863. The contractor will be required to make prompt shipments as soon as the orders are furnished him by the War Department, or its proper agents, from time to time, as required. Lay days at the rate of forty tons per day will be required for unloading, if detained longer, by proper authority, (which in all cases must be indorsed on the bills of lading,) the bidders will state the lowest rate for demurrage, per ton, per day. Coal to be unloaded on the wharves at the different ports, or on board of other vessels, as may be directed by the proper authority, the consignee furnishing the tools, &c., necessary for that purpose. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the [illegible]
[illegible] A. BOYD, [illegible]

OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
Oct. [illegible], 1862.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEPARATE SEALED proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which the bid is offered, will be received at this office until [illegible]
[illegible] Forty-ninth-street, [illegible] and Tenth avenues; and
Forty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues; and
For the laying of cross-walks in One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, at the intersection of Avenue A and First and Second avenues.
Blank forms for the bids, and all necessary information, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY,
No. 15 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1862.

TO DOCK BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, No. 15 Nassau-st., until Saturday, the 18th day of October, 1862, at 12 o'clock, noon, for driving piles and capping the same for coal sheds, and also for building a pier.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Company, as above.
Proposals to be indorsed, "Proposals for piling and capping."
By order of the Board. C. H. SAND, President.
O. ZOLLICOFFER, Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Ryrie.
AUSTRALASIAN.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$150
Second Cabin Passage……80
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage……$125
Second Cabin Passage……70

SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 8.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 22.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 29.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 5.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.

The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.
The British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
MONDAY……Nov. 10. | TUESDAY……Dec. 9.
Passage money to Nassau……$50.
Passage money to Havana……70.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.—THE RESTRICTIONS ON TRAVEL having been removed by order of the War Department, passengers about to visit Europe will no longer be required to provide themselves with passports.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGT'N, Saturday……Oct. 18.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, Saturday……Oct. 25.
KANGAROO……Saturday……Nov. 1.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $65, $85, $115. Steerage from Liverpool, $45. From Queenstown, $35. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. AITON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Oct. 18. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class according to accommodations, $66 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 25 and $150; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. IVON SANGER Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, OCT. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

THE GREAT EASTERN HAVING TOUCHED the ground on her late passage from Liverpool, it has been considered advisable to make a thorough examination of her bottom before sending her to sea; her departure will, therefore, be delayed beyond her previously advertised day of sailing. Holders of return tickets will have them renewed or the money returned as they may desire. Due notice will be given of the ship's departure.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
NOTICE.
MR. WALLACK
Wishes distinctly to state to his patrons and the public at large that he has not the slightest intention of withdrawing
"THE OLD COMEDIES,"
Of which numbers remain to be given
NEVER YET ACTED
IN THIS THEATRE.
NEW PLAYS
Will, nevertheless, be occasionally produced with the utmost care and liberal expenditure, to alternate with the old ones, giving the habitués of this establishment
A NEVER ENDING VARIETY.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,)
Sheridan's standard Comedy,
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
With the celebrated cast of this establishment.
Charles Surface……Mr. Lester Wallack
Sir Peter Teazle……Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Oliver Surface……Mr. Mark Smith
Sir Benjamin Backbite……Mr. Reynolds
Joseph Surface……Mr. Charles Fisher
Crabtree……Mr. John Sefton
Moses……Mr. George Holland
Trip……Mr. Young
Careless……Mr. Floyd
Lady Teazle……Mrs. Hoey
Maria……Miss Madeline Henriques
Lady Sneerwell……Mrs. John Sefton
Mrs. Candour……Miss Fanny Morant
Friday—Money. Saturday—Love and Money.
Monday—(First time,)
THE NEW COMEDY.
Due notice will be given of the representation of Central Park, A Bachelor of Arts, Henriette, Wild Oats, Belles' Stratagem, Road to Ruin, Jealous Wife, Speed the Plow, The Way to Get Married, and Lady of Lyons.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON begs to announce that on
THIS EVENING
and
EVERY EVENING,
EDWIN BOOTH
Will present his
GREAT INTELLECTUAL PICTURE
of
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.
RICHELIEU.
To relieve the rush for seats to witness this beautiful presentation, the manager desires to state that the box book will be open for
SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.
With the exception of the regular critics of the press the
FREE LIST IS ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
In consequence of the GREAT APPLAUSE
bestowed upon Mr. Sylvester Bleeker's farce of the
MISCHIEVOUS MONKEY,
it will be repeated
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of *entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental* and comic ballads, by
THE FINEST CORPS OF ARTISTS IN THE WORLD.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

STEAMBOATS.

MORNING BOAT
FOR
FORT HAMILTON AND KEYPORT.
THE STEAMER QUASSAICK leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every morning, (Saturdays and Sundays excepted,) at 8½ o'clock.
RETURNING, LEAVES KEYPORT at 2½ P. M., landing at FORT HAMILTON and CLIFFWOOD each way.

SHREWSBURY—OCTOBER—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. Parker, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., North River.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Oct. 11, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Oct. 13, 8 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 14, 7½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 14, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 15, 8 A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 15, 12 M.
Thursday, Oct. 16, 9 A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 16, 1 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 17, 9½ A. M.	Friday, Oct. 17, 1½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 18, 2½ P. M.	Monday, Oct. 20, 6 A. M.
Monday, Oct. 20, 2½ P. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 21, 6½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 21, 2½ P. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 22, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 22, 2½ P. M.	Thursday, Oct. 23, 7½ A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 23, 3 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 24, 8 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 24, 3½ P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 25, 8 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 25, 3:40 P. M.	Monday, Oct. 27, 7½ A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 28, 11½ A. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 29, 8½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 29, 12½ P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 30, 9½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 30, 1½ P. M.
Friday, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.	Friday, Oct. 31, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Nov. 1, 2½ P. M.	

On and after MONDAY, the 29th September, the LAURA will connect to Pleasure Bay and Branch Port.
H. Johnson's Stages from Eatontown and Shrewsbury connect with this Boat. Fare 35 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also, the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, &c.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. Havens, will leave James Slip, (Pier No. 32,) East River, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Will leave at FIVE on and after the 28th. For freight or passage apply on board, or to A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL.—The AURORA leaves Jay-st. pier daily at 8 A. M. (without exception,) landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassypoint and Verplancks. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M. Touches at West 16th and 30th sts.

CHANGE OF TIME.—STEAMER BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay street, touching at Amos, EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, and Haverstraw.

FOR FISHKILL AND POUGHKEEPSIE.—The steamboat WM. KENT leaves the foot of Robinson-st. every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., landing at Low Point, Marlborough and Milton. Fare 50 cents.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3, 4:45, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depot.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTOFF, Supt.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depot at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 9 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 9:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-street: 6 A. M., Mail; 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 4 P. M., Way; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, Gen'l. Supt.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syosset; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

REWARD.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE paid by the undersigned for the recovery of a SETTER DOG, described as follows: Ordinary size; liver colored and white; white legs, with spots of black; and answers to the name of BEN.
ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager……Wm. Wheatley.
NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the rapid manner in which seats are taken, and the complaints made by parties consequent upon their inability to secure seats, the box sheet invariably opens three days in advance of the nights of performance.
THE FIFTH WEEK OF
EDWIN FORREST.
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1862.
VIRGINIUS.
Virginius……Mr. E. FORREST
Icilius……Mr. McCullough
Virginia (her first appearance in 3 years)……Mrs. J. H. Allen
Servia……Mme. Ponisi
Musical Director……Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth
Nights of performance of
EDWIN FORREST,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY.
Mr. HACKETT'S nights,
TUESDAY and SATURDAY.
With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Dress Circle and Parquet, 50 cents. Secured Parquet stalls, 75 cents. Family circle, 25 cents.
The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will open at 7 o'clock.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director……Carl Anschutz
FRIDAY, Oct. 17,
For the fourth time,
Mozart's celebrated Opera,
THE SERAGLIO.
Mesdames JOHANNSEN and ROTTER, and Messrs. QUINT, LOTTI and GRAFF, in the principal roles.
Admission: Boxes, $5 to $6; Orchestra and reserved seats, 75c.; Parquet and first tier, 50c.; Second tier, 25c. Seats can be secured at the office. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.
SUNDAY, Oct. 19—Grand Sacred Concert.
SATURDAY, Oct. 18,
GRAND MATINEE,
To commence at 2 o'clock,
THE CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
Admission to all parts of the house, 50c.

ON EXHIBITION,
L. LANG'S HISTORICAL PICTURE,
The Reception of
THE OLD SIXTY-NINTH
IRISH REGIMENT, IN JULY, 1861,
At GOUPIL'S, No. 772 Broadway, corner of 9th-st.
Open from 8 to 5, and from 7 to 10 P. M.
Single admission, 25 cents; for the season, 50 cents.

HOPE CHAPEL—FIFTH WEEK OF [illegible]RELL'S CALIFORNIA.
Large and appreciative audiences, and constantly increasing. EVERY EVENING at 7½; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at six. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

DOCK PROPERTY FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—Situated at the foot of South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, two blocks south of the ferries to Roosevelt and Grand-sts., *being 150 feet on 1st-st., and over 300 feet from said street to the bulkhead; 150 feet front on the* East River, of 20 feet depth at low water, and a return dock of 175 feet on South 9th-st., with the privilege of extending piers out into the East River about 250 feet; containing about 22 lots of ground. Has been used for the last nine years for the storage of naval stores and oil; well calculated for a sugar refinery or any other manufacturing business. Inquire of EVANDER BERRY, No. 40 1st-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BASEMENT and sub-cellar brown-stone front house, 64 feet deep, 25 feet front; lot 133x25, in First Place, South Brooklyn; is in splendid condition, with every modern improvement. Price $15,000, taken in Pacific Mail Steamship stock. Address S. M. PIERSON, Brooklyn Post-office.

FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Three minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, (between Wall and Fulton Ferries,) a medium sized high-stoop house, in complete order, with or without furniture. Price of house $9,000; $5,000 on mortgage, if desired. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COTTAGE with 12 rooms, gas, water and bath; location good—within two blocks of City Hall, Brooklyn; lot extra size, with fruit and shrubbery. Price low; terms easy. Possession when desired. Rent ten per cent. on cost.
H. A. SPAFARD, No. 15 Wall-st., Brooklyn Ins. Co.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,900 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—A COTTAGE AND CARRIAGE-HOUSE with two acres of ground, on the East River, at Ravenswood, L. I., adjoining the residence of John S. Harris, about 15 minutes' walk from Hunter's Point Ferry. For further particulars, inquire of H. MERRITT, 49 3d-av.

TARRYTOWN.—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE at Tarrytown, with furniture, carriage, horses, and all things for occupation; the house Gothic; 13 rooms; ground tastefully laid out; all kinds of fruit; one of the finest views on the Hudson. For particulars and plans, apply at FITTON & JONES', Nos. 23 and 25 Wall-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY, one hour from the City, on New-Haven road; house is new, and has all the modern improvements; will be let to a good tenant, to May, for $400. Address K, Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE—a two-story cottage house, with barn, and about one acre of land, well situated on Palisade-av. For terms, &c., address G. C., Box No. 2,890, New-York Post-office.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Fishkill Landing, for the Winter, or longer if desired. For particulars inquire of Mr. B. A. MUMFORD, No. 108 Pearl-st.

TO LET—AT FISHKILL LANDING, A FURNISHED cottage from November to May. Apply to WILLIAM L. BOYD, No. 7 State-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times' Counting-room.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE IN Rivington-st., very pleasantly located, to a widow lady, or gentleman and wife without children; is in perfect order; gas and croton water; to a responsible tenant will be let very low. Apply to WILLIAM HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

TO GARDENERS AND FLORISTS.—FOR SALE—The lease of four lots of ground with the dwelling and greenhouse thereon, lately occupied by John Hurley, deceased, situated on Yates-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Apply to HENRY E. LAWRENCE, No. 91 Chambers-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front house, No. 130 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Furniture good. Possession Nov. 1. Will be let to May, or longer if desired. Rent $125 per month.

BROOKLYN.—THE THREE-STORY ENGLISH basement house, No. 125 Pacific near Clinton-st. It is fully and completely furnished, and in good order. Possession immediately. Rent $75 per month. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET.—THE STORES AND BASEMENTS IN new houses Nos. 368, 370 and 374 7th-av. Also a good basement store, No. 102 Cannon-st. Also stores and rooms No. 364 10th-st. Rents low. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR OF A BROWN-stone front house No. 477 3d-av., consisting of six rooms, six closets, kitchen, laundry, gas fixtures, range, and all the modern improvements. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET, AT PATERSON, N. J.—A new brick mill, 50x40 feet, two stories and attic; well-lighted rooms, and ample steam power. For particulars, address T. C. SIMONTON, Paterson, N. J.

LAW OFFICES TO LET—CONSISTING OF A suite of 3 rooms, new and handsomely fitted up, but one flight of stairs above the street, at No. 263 Broadway, directly opposite the New City Hall.

TO LET.—A FOUR-STORY STONE-FRONT house, between 5th and Madison avs., may be examined from 11 to 3 o'clock; the owner would receive the rent in board. Inquire at No. 14 East 28th-st.

TO LET.—NO. 79 WEST TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.—Three-story brown-stone house, 22 by 50 feet; modern conveniences, and in good order; house West of and near 6th-av. Apply to W. E. CHURCHILL, No. 46 Murray-st.

TO LET, IN BOND-ST.—FURNISHED OR unfurnished, the 3-story and attic dwelling-house, No. 49 Bond-st. For terms, apply to RIDLEY WATT, or WM. H. ROSS, No. 704 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—LOCATED between the 5th and 6th avs.; high-stoop; has all the modern improvements and is handsomely furnished. Address Box No. 2,609 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE—TO LET TO A PRIVATE family only, No. 45 East 20th-st.; 12 rooms, with the improvements, and in perfect order. Apply to R. C. READ, from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET.—THE TWO-STORY BASEMENT AND attic house, No. 153 West 20th-st.; will be put in good order and rented low. Inquire of A. M. FANNING, No. 225 Bowery.

TO LET—PART OF THREE-STORY HOUSE, with all the modern improvements; rent, $300. Apply No. 165 West 40th-st., near 8th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED house, for a small, unexceptionable family; location not below 4th nor above 30th-sts., and between 4th and 6th-avs. Apply for further information to ABNER L. ELY, No. 31 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, BY A private family.—Any party having a good house, well furnished, which they wish the best of care taken of, situated above 12th-st., and between 3d and 6th avs., will please address Box 4,429 Post office.

WANTED TO RENT FOR SIX MONTHS from 1st November, by a small family without children, a first-class house, completely furnished, and in a desirable location. Address Box No. 247 Post-office.

WANTED—A PLAINLY FURNISHED THREE-story house, with modern improvements, between 15th and 30th sts. and 2d and 3d avs. Rent must be moderate. Address H. E., Bogus, N. Y.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
IMMENSE CROWDS.
GREAT ENTHUSIASM.
INTENSE EXCITEMENT.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
BOURCICAULT'S GREAT DRAMA.
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
PAUVRETTE;
or,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
UNDER THE SNOW,
RECEIVED WITH RAPTURES OF APPLAUSE
by crowded and enthusiastic audiences.
EVERY BODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
THE SCENERY IS TRULY MAGNIFICENT,
Embracing some of the wildest and most picturesque scenes in
GLORIOUS OLD SWITZERLAND,
And the rich and beautiful
PALACES AND CHATEAUX OF FRANCE,
forming a succession of romance and passion that none but this great master of the dramatic art has ever effected.
Many of the scenes electrify the audience, as
THE GRAND AVALANCHE OF SNOW.
THE BURIED HUT.
THE IMPERILED DAUGHTER.
THE ANXIOUS AND DISTRESSED FATHER,
which is exhibited in the breathless suspense, followed by
OUTBURSTS OF TERRIFIC APPLAUSE.
It will be produced
THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock,
and
THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH
continue to be the admiration of everybody. Their unique forms and brilliant colors, which include every hue of the rainbow, are alike wonderful and interesting. They are to be seen at all hours, as are also the SACRED BULL AND COW OF THE HINDOOS, LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM, FOR HEALTHFUL amusement, No. 20 St. Mark's place, (8th-st.) —*Open to the Public.*—The undersigned respectfully notifies his friends and former patrons, and the public, that the regular classes for the season will commence WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, and continue Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings. Classes for boys over 8 years of age, in afternoons, from 4 to 6 o'clock. ABNER S. BRADY, Instructor.

SPORTING.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.
THREE GREAT RACES.
Between GEN. BUTLER and ROCKINGHAM, for $1,000 each race, on FRIDAY, Oct. 17, 24, and 31.
The above-named horses will trot, the first to wagons, the second in harness, and the third under saddle.
MILE HEATS BEST 3 IN FIVE.
D. MACE names……blk g. GEN. BUTLER
W. DOBLE names……g. g. ROCKINGHAM
Special trains for the Course will leave James Slip at 2 o'clock, to connect with the train at Hunter's Point, at half-past 2 o'clock, and return immediately after the race. Excursion tickets for this train 50 cents; from Hunter's Point, 30 cents; also leave 34th-st. Ferry every five minutes. JOSEPH CROCHERON, Manager.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

PIANOS.
The subscribers have opened two large warerooms at No. 758 Broadway, New-York, where may be always found a large stock of their superior pianofortes, at moderate prices, and fully warranted for five years. Sold at wholesale and retail. New pianos to let, and the rent allowed, if purchased within a year. Persons favoring us with a call cannot fail to be suited in style, quality and price.
HAINES BROTHERS.

STOLEN PIANO SCALE.—SOME ONE HAVING entered the piano-rooms of the late Grovesteen & Hale, on Thursday night, and taken therefrom our splendid new piano scale, which has created such enviable excitement, the past season, among all the old manufactories, consequently we feel compelled to bring out an entire new scale, and have decided to close out the entire stock made from the last scale, consisting of nearly 200 new pianos, of different styles, at great bargains, and we invite dealers, teachers, and the public to examine these fine, rich-toned instruments, at No. 478 Broadway, New-York. J. P. HALE & CO.

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $150; do., with mouldings, $160; do., with carved legs and inlaid with name-board, $175 and $200; do., with pearl keys, $225 and $250; new 6½ octave, $140. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $160. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUMS AND MELODEONS.—These celebrated instruments are sold at the New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., by MASON BROTHERS, agents for the manufacturers, at the same prices, at wholesale and retail, as from the factory. Harmoniums, including several new styles, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, $45 to $200.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARLOR GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—Best pianos made; 23 prize-medals in 15 years. Great bargains in New York pianos and melodeons. Pianos and melodeons to let and sold on installments. T. S. BERRY, No. [illegible] Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $[illegible] to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, N. Y.

A GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE piano, with all the latest improvements, warranted for 5 years; perfect order; cost $425; will be sold for $175; one for $150. Inquire at No. 348 Bleecker-st.

PIANO, SINGING AND FRENCH LESSONS given by a competent teacher, at No. 149 West 17th-st. Advanced pupils as also a few beginners, will be received. Terms moderate.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHER IS DESIROUS of obtaining a few pupils for instruction on the Piano Forte. Terms moderate. Address L. D., Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TWENTY NEW PIANOS TO LET.—ALSO, Pianos for sale on installments, at
No. 758 BROADWAY, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50,000 FOR BUSINESS.—A GENTLEMAN of valuable commercial experience, wishing to resume active business, will invest the above sum and devote his attention, in connection with a respectable house in the commission, merchandise or banking business. He will be prepared, upon an interview, to offer advantages entirely satisfactory to those who wish to increase their business and profits without additional labor or risk. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 136 Times Office.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

$50.000 TO $75,000 CAPITAL CAN BE used, active or special, in a very large wholesale cash business, of the highest respectability and profitable; house long established; credit first class; strictly first-class reference given and required preliminary to negotiation. Principals only will address CAPITAL, Box No. 1,900 Post-office.

$2,000.—A PARTNER WITH THIS AMOUNT wanted in an established wholesale business down-town, where an active man who can sell goods can make a profitable investment. A note addressed CASH TRADE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office, will receive immediate attention.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 388 Broadway.

$7.500 WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED and profitable manufacturing cash business in this City. None but principals need apply. Address P. Q., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second-hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishing low prices, at KLABER'S marble-yard, No. 84 1st-av., near 3d-st., and No. 100 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

HEAVY SKIRMISHING IN PROGRESS.

The Rebels Trying to Get Out of the State.

STARTLING REPORTS.

The Whole of Kirby Smith's Army Said to be Captured.

Paris in Possession of the National Forces.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

There was skirmishing yesterday all along the line from Harrodsburgh to Stanford.

The rebels are trying to get out of the State.

It is thought that Gen. BRAGG is hurrying outward, because on the day of the Perryville battle he heard that Gens. PRICE and VAN DORN had been beaten at Corinth, and could not get any reinforcements from that quarter.

Large numbers of dead are still lying unburied at Perryville.

A rebel detachment came to the battle-field under a flag of truce, took a look at their dead, and left them without any attention.

The guns which the rebels took from us and which we recovered were spiked with telegraph wire, which was easily removed.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Oct. 15—P. M.

The *Journal* has a special dispatch from Frankfort saying that KIRBY SMITH and his command had been captured between Lexington and Harrodsburgh. Headquarters here are unadvised of this and discredit the statement.

The same paper says that BASIL DUKE, brother-in-law of JOHN MORGAN, had been killed; that 3,000 rebels came into Lexington this morning; that our forces captured $10,000 worth of jeans from SMITH's command. All this needs confirmation.

Guerrillas are committing all sorts of depredations in Owen County.

The Memphis *Bulletin* says the guerrillas beyond Raleigh have been burning all the cotton they could come across.

A rebel officer writing to Lexington, says the rebel Gen. CHALMERS was killed near Perryville, and the rebel Gen. WOOD wounded. The latter's command was transferred to Gen. PATTON. He writes that the rebels had 15,000 in the Perryville fight.

Nashville papers of the 12th says the Nationals are concentrating a large force at Fort Donelson and mean to clear that portion of Tennessee of the rebels. Many rebel families at Clarksville are preparing to leave. The rose-water policy with the rebels is to be abandoned.

The main body of our army this evening is near Crab Orchard. The rebels are in full retreat in two columns toward the Cumberland River.

The steamer *John T. McCombs* takes 500 paroled rebel prisoners to-night to Cairo *en route* for Vicksburgh, and 500 more will go to-morrow.

It is reported, but discredited, that the rebel Gen. BUCKNER was seriously wounded in the attack made by the rebels on GILBERT's force on the 8th inst.

There is no confirmation of the death of BRAGG and CHEATHAM.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Gen. GRANGER's advance took possession of Paris Ky., to-day.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

THE FIRST FIGHT AT NEWTONIA.

Full and Interesting Particulars from an Officer Engaged.

[The following letter was written by an officer of the Ninth Kansas Cavalry to his parents, who reside in Williamsburgh:]

CAMP AT SARCOXIE, JASPER COUNTY, Mo.,
Friday, Oct. 3, 1862.

MY DEAR PARENTS: You will have heard, before this reaches you, of the desperate affair at Newtonia on the 30th of September. I did not know of the departure of the first mail after the fight, or I should sooner have relieved your anxiety on my account. My settled faith in my own bad luck begins to be shaken, for I came out of the fight without a scratch on myself or my horse, and a "tighter place" a man never got out of before.

On the 27th a scouting party brought in word that at least, eight thousand of the enemy, under COOPER, were at Newtonia, fourteen miles south of our position. Our two brigades, Gen. SALOMON's and Col. WEER's, were at once drawn together. On the morning of the 29th, the four companies of our regiment here present, with our little battery of two howitzers, were dispatched, under Col. LYNDE, to reconnoitre the enemy's position. We advanced through the Shoal Creek timber which extends from the edge of the Sarcoxie Prairie to within about a mile and a half of Newtonia, and on emerging upon the Newtonia Prairie, threw a few shells among their pickets, but received no reply. After completing our reconnoissance, we returned to camp.

At 2 o'clock the next morning we again set out; and overtook four companies of the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, under Lieut.-Col. JACOBI; Lieut. MANTEUFEL's section of the First Kansas Battery, a company of the Sixth Kansas Cavalry and one of the Cherokee regiments, all of which Gen. SALOMON, upon hearing our firing of the day previous, had sent forward upon the Newtonia road. Our force thus numbered in all less than four hundred and fifty men, with four pieces of artillery. I was quite sick on the march, and was obliged to lie in the ambulance; but the excitement of the fight soon made me forget my illness.

The enemy was informed of our approach long before we reached the edge of the woods, and were ready to receive us. Advancing across the prairie, to a position three-quarters of a mile from the town, which lay at right angles to our path, defended by corn fields, and a ravine running in front of its entire length, strengthened within by a long stone wall, a stone mill and a large academy building of brick. We opened fire upon them with our two 6-pounders, and deployed the infantry as skirmishers, leaving the cavalry to support the batteries. They replied vigorously, but with little damage to us, and after half an hour's firing we advanced our four guns to within easy musket shot, and again opened on them. As long, however, as they held their stone defences, it was evident that we could not dislodge them, and the Ninth Wisconsin (Germans) were ordered to charge the wall. They pressed gallantly on to within thirty paces, when they were met by an overwhelming fire of musketry, and were compelled to fall back. Still, for three-quarters of an hour, our artillery poured in shell and round shot upon them, when a regiment of infantry arriving from their rear, filed in at the double-quick behind the wall, and were received with loud cheers. At the same instant a tremendous shout arose from their right, and the videttes we had stationed on the ridges of the prairie around us began to pour in from all directions, with reports of large forces closing in upon us. "Colonel, a large force of cavalry coming upon our right!" "Cavalry coming in on our left, Sir!" "Heavy forces reported behind that cornfield!" "Two negroes, escaping from the town, report COOPER arrived with 6,000 men!" "Major, prisoners report COOPER returning with all his force!" "More cavalry on the right!"

IT WAS TIME TO LEAVE.

An attack by four hundred men upon an entire army had seemed to the enemy so senseless and impossible, that he had not ventured, though even then, without doubt, outnumbering us five to one, to sally from his position. Supposing, probably, that our movement was merely a feint, and that our main army, in truth fourteen miles behind us, was drawn up in the edge of the wood, the rebels had recalled their army, which had commenced its march to the southward, and were now prepared for a general engagement. Ordering up the infantry, our guns gave them a parting shot, and slowly, in perfect order, we began to retire. Whereupon our rebel friends set up a howl of exultation which would have done ample justice to the victory at Waterloo or the taking of the Malakoff.

So commenced our retreat. The artillery led the way. The infantry, partly broken by their gallant efforts at storming the town, followed, and the cavalry protected the flanks and rear. I was ordered, with two companies of the Ninth, to protect the infantry and when, afterwards, one of my companies was ordered away from me to the advance, was strengthened by Capt. [illegible]'s company of the Kansas Sixth.

Their artillery, from the town, poured shot and shell on our rear, and all the while we heard the approaching shouts of our pursuers. Every few minutes the artillery unlimbered, we cleared the way for the discharge, and our shells checked their advance. Thus for nearly a mile, as we plodded along at the walk hurrying forward the weary infantry, how long looked the mile ahead of us before we could reach the shelter of the timber!

Now their bullets whistled over and among us. The Adjutant rides up there, in advance of our right flank, a great cornfield swarmed forth hordes of cavalry; a wild yell on our right rear—COOPER's Choctaws mount the ridge on the full gallop. Another howl on our left rear, further back, but swiftly advancing come SHELBY's Texan Rangers. The artillery halts and turns to the right, a fearful storm of canister sweeps the cornfield, and the rebels there waver. Now it is our turn to cheer, as scores of riderless horses leap up among the corn, and another round of canister sweeps the length of their column of fours, and mows them down like grass. At the same moment I faced my men to meet the mounted Indians, and they, too, halted. The infantry has had time to gain a little ground, and we turn at the gallop to overtake them. So we pressed on, our horsemen in the rear, twice again halting and facing, and each time the enemy checked. We near the timber—there was hope yet. But how my heart sunk as another little prairie surrounded by brush, opened upon us, for there still stretched a half a mile of ground to cross, and now 5,000 men at least closed in on three sides of our little force of 400. The Indians and the Texans pressed forward to within 200 yards—all well mounted, all on the gallop. That one of us should escape, except by abandoning the infantry, which was not to be thought of, seemed utterly impossible. I had too much to do to have time for much thought of myself, but it was dreadful to see the seemingly inevitable destruction of all our force. Hardest of all, to keep up a cheerful face and encouraging words to the men.

Our lines began to be disordered. The field officers rode up and down in front of them, pistol in hand, to hold the retreat in check. We turn again, 150 cavalry against 2,000, and prepare for a charge. But, even as we rally, a regiment of infantry, posted in ambuscade, full on our right, rise and pour in upon us, in flank, a perfect shower of balls. The commander of their cavalry shouts, so close that we can hear him, "Charge!" A volley from our revolvers checks them, and the cowardly rascals halt and even begin to fall back.

The first part of the action and our subsequent escape are to me real events; but those desperate minutes, though they passed but three days ago, seem only like a dream. I am entirely unable to realize that their events were actual. Their closing thousands on right, on rear, on left; the plunging horses, the falling men, the whooping devils behind us, the hail of bullets that whistled like a northeaster through the grass or overhead—I remember it only as an unreal picture or a story of some ancient battle.

Yet through it all the men rallied to the last. Five times, in all, we faced them down. The artillery gave them one more volley and, under orders, fled down the road through the wood. At the edge of the timber we implored the infantry officers to form a line, behind which we might rally our broken force. But—outflanked, wearied, thinned, hard pressed, outnumbered twenty to one—that was impossible. I saw Maj. BANCROFT riding in front of the men, and striving to rally them, and just then a body of cavalry came dashing down the road through the brush to the left. For the first time in the day I put the spurs to my good old horse, to overtake and bring them up to the defence of the artillery and infantry. As I rode down the lane the bullets of the Texans cut the twigs over my head, and before I could reach the front of the men the enemy was between us and the rest of our force. Had I succeeded, however, it would have been in vain. The force had fairly come up with us, and on the right we were utterly broken. The men with whom I found myself were not pursued, or not far. We soon restored discipline, and emerged from the wood in parade order to the main army, which had been ordered up, though of course too late, to our support.

Not a gun was lost, not a wagon, nor the small arms or musket of any of those who escaped, and we brought off three prisoners. We lost of our four hundred about ninety killed and wounded, and one hundred prisoners. The enemy lost not less than two hundred. Most of our loss was among the infantry, who were nearest the enemy's fire. The Ninth Kansas lost only about one man in a dozen. How we escaped so seems a miracle. I believe we had our full statistical proportion of forty pounds of lead to the one man hit. They would send a volley over our heads, and then their officers would evidently order them to fire low, and the balls would rattle through the grass. A great many of our horses are hurt in the feet and legs. Many men, and more than half our horses, were repeatedly struck by spent balls. I think there can be little doubt that fear of an ambush in the timber prevented the enemy from taking their advantage of us.

The entire army advanced and our artillery fight was recommenced and continued till night, when Gen. RAINS arrived with a heavy reinforcement for the rebels, and Gen. SALOMON's orders being not to enter upon a general engagement unless positive of success, we retired to our former position, where we still remain. I was not present at the cannonading in the afternoon, being ordered to remain with the reserve.

I am tired, and the mail is going out, so I must close my hasty account.

Your affectionate son,
J. M. P.

MOVEMENT ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

A Portion of Gen. Curtis' Force at Cape Girardeau, Mo.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A special to the *Commercial* says a large portion of Gen. CURTIS' army left Helena some days since, ascended the Mississippi, and disembarked at Cape Girardeau. Their destination is unknown.

The Draft in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Drafting in Boston commenced at 2 P. M., to-day, under the supervision of Judge RUSSELL, Commissioner, aided by Sheriff CLARK and Dr. N. W. SEVERLEY, the latter being blindfolded and drawing the names from a box. About 300 were drafted, when the Commission adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow. The quota of Boston to be filled is about 2,000.

The Draft in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Commissioners on drafting still find it impossible to adjust and settle the credit to which the city of Philadelphia is entitled on her quota, and hence the time for drafting is still postponed.

The Draft in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The draft for Baltimore was made to-day. Only forty-six were required for the quota of this city. Among those drawn were BERNARD CARTER, a partner of J. MASON CAMPBELL. In the draft for Baltimore County among the names are JOHN MERRYMAN, of the celebrated *habeas corpus* case, and JOHN E. OWENS, comedian.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Arrived, ships *Enoch Train* and *Criterion*, Boston. Sailed, ship *Christopher Hall*, Valparaiso.

The unsettled condition of Eastern military affairs has a dispiriting effect on the mercantile community here, who are unable to account for the unprecedented rise in gold. Little business is doing. Wool has declined four cents, on account of the decline in exchange on New-York. With the present rates of exchange, shipments of domestic produce to the Atlantic ports must cease.

State Senator BAKER, elected from Fuller County last year, was arrested to-day by order of Gen. WRIGHT, for uttering treasonable language in a public address. He and Assemblyman KEWEN, recently arrested at Los Angeles, are now confined at Alcatraz.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.

Names of Congressmen Elected so far as Known.

THE RETURNS FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

In Bedford County, COFFROTH, Democrat, for Congress, has between 500 and 600 majority—a Democratic gain.

The following Congressmen are elected:

First District—Randall, Democrat.
Second District—O'Neill, Union.
Third District—Kline, Democrat, doubtful.
Fourth District—Kelly, Union.
Fifth District—Carrigan, Democrat.
Sixth District—Styles, Democrat.
Seventh District—Broomall, Republican.
Eighth District—Ancona, Democrat.
Ninth District—Stevens, Union.
Tenth District—Strouse, Democrat.
Eleventh District—Johnson, Democrat.
Twelfth District—Denison, Democrat.
Thirteenth District—No returns.
Fourteenth District—Patterson, Union; (probably.)
Fifteenth District—Bailey, Union.
Sixteenth District—McPherson, Union.
Seventeenth District—Blair, Union.
Eighteenth District—No returns.
Nineteenth District—No returns.
Twentieth District—No returns.
Twenty-first District—Dawson, Democrat; doubtful.
Twenty-second District—Moorhead, Union.
Twenty-third District—Williams, Union.
Twenty-fourth District—No returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Doylestown *Democrat* (Extra) gives the vote of Bucks County: CARRIGAN, Dem., for Congress, in the Fifth District, has 630 majority. This elects CARRIGAN by 194 majority. The majority for the Democratic State ticket is said to be larger than CARRIGAN's.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A private dispatch from Erie gives a Republican majority of 1,500 to 2,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Franklin County elects a Democratic Senator, Members of the House and Sheriff, and gives MCPHERSON, Union, for Congress, 50 majority. Adams County gives COFFROTH, Democrat, for Congress, 450 majority. Somerset County gives MCPHERSON 860 majority. Fulton County gives COFFROTH 685 majority. In the Twenty-first District, Indiana County gives about 2,100 majority for STEWART, Union, for Congress. The District is still in doubt. DAWSON is probably defeated.

THE RETURNS FROM INDIANA.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The returns from Indiana indicate the following result for Congress:

First District—Laws, Democrat.
Second District—Cravens, Democrat.
Third District—Dunn, Republican (probably.)
Fourth District—Holman, Democrat.
Fifth District—Julian, Republican.
Sixth District—Dumont, Union.
Seventh District—Voorhees, Democrat.
Eighth District—Orth, Union.
Ninth District—Colfax, Republican.
Tenth District—Mitchell, Union.
Eleventh District—Shanks, Union.

The vote on the State ticket is very close, but it is claimed the Union ticket has a small majority.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The returns from Indiana come in very slowly. The Democratic State ticket is probably elected. DUNN, Union, in the Third District, is defeated. DUMONT, COLFAX and JULIAN, Union are certainly elected. The Democrats will have a majority in the House, but there will be a Union majority in the Senate. Official reports from sixteen counties give 2,000 Democratic majority.

THE RETURNS FROM OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Returns have been received from the following Congressional Districts:—

First District—Pendleton, Democrat; reëlected.

Second District—The Democrats claim the election of Long by 300 majority.

Third District—Schenck, Union, has about 600 majority over Vallandigham.

Seventh District—Cox, Democrat, is probably elected.

Hamilton County, Ohio, gives the Democrats a majority of 1,500—a Democratic gain of over 3,000.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Returns from nine counties in Ohio show a Democratic gain of 6,000.

In the Twelfth District, FINCK, Dem., has 4,000 majority. In the Thirteenth, O'NEILL, Dem., has 2,500 majority. In the Sixteenth, WHITE, Dem., beats BINGHAM 1,500 majority.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Returns from the following Counties have been received, giving majorities averaging 800, for the Democratic State ticket: Crawford, Holmes, Stark, Wayne, Allen, Knox, Sandusky, Richland and Ashland.

Wait, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Toledo District, is probably elected.

Cox, Democrat, is reëlected to Congress from the Franklin District.

Schenck, Republican, is elected to Congress over Vallandigham, Democrat.

Gurley is defeated for Congress in the Hamilton District.

GREAT BEND, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Twelfth Congressional District gives DENISON, Democrat, about 1,000 majority over G. A. GROW—a Democratic gain of about 3,000.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Hon. J. M. ASHLEY is reëlected to Congress in this District, by from 500 to 800 majority.

COLUMBUS, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

Cox is elected by about 250 majority.

The Democrats here claim thirteen or fourteen Congressmen, and the State ticket by 10,000 majority.

THE RETURNS FROM IOWA.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, Tuesday, Oct. 14.

The indications are that HIRAM PRICE, Republican, is elected to Congress from this District.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Assembly Republican Nominations.

First District.—The Convention met at Central Hotel, in Chambers-street, but adjourned without making any nomination.

Second District.—This Convention met at Golden's Hotel, in Centre-street, and nominated HENRY G. LEASK.

Third District.—This Convention met at the Fifth Ward Hotel, but adjourned until Wednesday next.

Fourth District.—The Convention of this District met at the Republican Headquarters, No. 194 Henry-street, and, after examining credentials of delegates, adjourned, without making a nomination, till Tuesday evening next, at the same place.

Fifth District.—This Convention met at Bleecker Buildings, and nominated Alderman JOHN H. BRADY.

Sixth District.—This Convention met at No. 274 Grand-street, and adjourned until a week from to-day.

Seventh District.—This Convention met at Jefferson Market, and nominated THOS. E. STEWART, of the Fifteenth Ward.

Eighth District.—This Convention met corner of Pitt and Broome streets, and adjourned to meet at call of Chairman.

Tenth District.—This Convention met at No. 203 Bowery, and adjourned till Saturday.

Eleventh District.—The Convention met at corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue, and adjourned until Monday.

Twelfth District.—The Convention met at No. 21 Avenue C, and adjourned.

Thirteenth District.—The Convention met at No. 583 Eighth-avenue, and adjourned until Friday.

Fourteenth District.—The Convention met at corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, and nominated PHILIP FRANKENHEIMER.

Fifteenth District.—The Convention met at No. 435 Fourth-avenue, and nominated JOHN M. WHITE.

Sixteenth District.—The Convention met at the corner of Sixty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, and nominated DENNIS MCCABE.

Seventeenth District.—The Convention met at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue, and adjourned until Monday.

PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION, TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the Delegates to the Fifteenth Assembly District Nominating Convention, held at the Madison-avenue House, corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Madison-avenue, on the evening of the 14th inst., JOHN M. WHITE was unanimously nominated for Member of Assembly for the Fifteenth District, Twenty-first Ward.

THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—A meeting of the delegates of the Jeffersonian Democratic Association was held at the corner of Fifty-ninth-street and Third-avenue on Tuesday evening, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress. The Twelfth Ward was not represented, but the Nineteenth and Twenty-second had full and intelligent delegations. Various candidates were mentioned; but the favorite appeared to be NICHOLAS SEAGRIST, formerly member of the State Legislature, and also well known as Alderman of the Twenty-second Ward for two terms. The arguments used in SEAGRIST's favor were that he is a man of integrity and capability; that he is emphatically a man of the people, and that he can unquestionably defeat ANSON HERRICK, who seems to be unpopular.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1862.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The information conveyed to you and published in this morning's issue, over the signature of a person calling himself CHARLES H. SMITH, to the effect that JAMES BROOKS was last night nominated for Congress in the Eighth District by the Jeffersonian Congressional Convention, is incorrect, and calculated to mislead the public. The above Convention met at the National, Third-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, last evening, organized by electing me chairman, and adjourned *without making any nomination whatever*. No ballot was had, nor was there any motion to go into nomination. The Convention adjourned until Monday evening next. In conclusion, I would say, that the above Convention is the only one in the Eighth District claiming or pretending to belong to the Jeffersonian organization. JAMES IRVING, Chairman of Jeffersonian Congressional Convention, Eighth Congressional District.

Brooklyn City Politics.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

The regular Democratic County Convention, to which was assigned the nominations for Surrogate, County Treasurer, one Superintendent of the Poor, and Coroner for the Eastern District, met at Uris Hall, Fulton-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and selected the following ticket:

Surrogate—ROSWELL C. BRAINERD, (the present incumbent.)
County Treasurer—THOMAS A. GARDINER.
Superintendent of the Poor—WM. BENNETT.
Coroner, Eastern District—JOHN BARRETT.

The National Democratic County Convention, authorized by agreement to nominate the remainder of the ticket, met at the "Capitol," in Joralemon-street, at the same time, and selected the following candidates:

District-Attorney—SAMUEL D. MORRIS.
Superintendent of the Poor, Eastern District—JAMES FITZGERALD.
Justice of Sessions—JOHN A. EMMANS.

This completes the Democratic City and County nominations.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.—The Republican Assembly Conventions of Kings County met last evening in the several districts, and made the following nominations:

First District—Comprising the Eighth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards of Brooklyn, and the towns of Flatbush, New Lots, Gravesend, Flatlands and New Utrecht—Gen. PHILIP S. CROOKE, of Flatbush.

Second District—Comprising the First, Sixth and Twelfth Wards—Capt. C. B. CURTIS, who was chosen as the candidate on the sixth ballot.

Third District—Comprising the Fourth and Tenth Wards—Mr. WM. M. THOMAS was nominated by acclamation.

Fourth District—Comprising the Second, Third and Fifth Wards—Mr. PETER GRAHAM received the nomination.

Fifth District—(Ninth and Eleventh Wards.) The Convention of this District adjourned over until Monday evening, the 20th inst.

Sixth District.—This Convention adjourned until Saturday evening.

Seventh District.—Mr. EDGAR MCMULLEN received the unanimous nomination.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Republican Third Congressional District Convention met at No. 9 Court-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for Congress.

The district comprises the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, and Nineteenth Wards of Brooklyn.

Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, of the First Ward, was chosen chairman.

Mr. JOSEPH REEVES, of the Fourth Ward, moved that a formal ballot for Member of Congress for the Third District be entered into, which was carried, and the ballot resulted as follows:

Whole number of votes	30
James Humphrey	18
Wm. Wall	6
Henry B. Stanton	2
Demas Strong	2

The Chairman announced the nomination of Mr. HUMPHREY amid long-continued applause.

The nomination was subsequently made unanimous, and Mr. J. D. SPARKMAN, together with the officers of the Convention, were appointed a Committee to inform Mr. HUMPHREY of his nomination. The Convention then adjourned.

Rev. Dr. Bellows on Southern Society.

Among the most striking episodes in the proceedings of the Unitarian Autumnal Convention which opened its sessions in Brooklyn on Monday last, is the peculiar feeling excited by the remarks of Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, in eulogy of Southern social life and the influences proceeding from it. We reproduce the appended extract from his remarkable discourse, in order that our readers may judge why it has elicited so much bitter comment among the members of the Convention:

> No candid mind will deny the peculiar charm of Southern young men at college, or Southern young women in society. How far race and climate, independent of servile institutions, may have produced the Southern chivalric spirit and manners I will not here consider. But one might as well deny the small feet and hands of that people as deny a certain inbred habit of command; a contempt of life in defence of honor or class; a talent for political life, and an easy control of inferiors. Nor is this merely an external and flashy heroism. It is real. It showed itself in Congress early and always by the courage, eloquence, skill and success with which it controlled majorities. It showed itself in the social life of Washington by the grace, fascination and ease, the free and charming hospitality by which it governed society. It now shows itself in England and France, by the success with which it manages the courts and the circles of literature and fashion in both countries. It shows itself in this war in the orders and proclamations of its Generals, in the messages of the rebel Congress, and in the essential good breeding and humanity (contrary to a diligently encouraged public impression) with which it not seldom divides its medical stores, and gives our sick and wounded as favorable care as it is able to extend to its own. *It exceeds us at this moment in the possession of an ambulance corps.*
>
> I think the war must have increased the *respect* felt by the North for the South. Its miraculous resources, the bravery of its troops, their patience under hardships, their unshrinking firmness in the desperate position they have assumed, the wonderful success with which they have extemporized manufactures and munitions of war, and kept themselves in relation with the world in spite of our magnificent blockade; the elasticity with which they have risen from defeat, and the courage they have shown in threatening again and again our capital, and even our interior, cannot fail to extort an unwilling admiration and respect. Well is Gen. MCCLELLAN reported to have said (privately,) as he watched their obstinate fighting at Antietam, and saw them retiring in perfect order in the midst of the most frightful carnage: "What terrific neighbors these would be! We must conquer them, or they will conquer us!"

Unitarian Autumnal Convention Collation.

After the adjournment of the session of the Unitarian Convention, yesterday afternoon, the delegates were tendered a magnificent collation at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. A large number of invited guests were also present.

The stage and parquette of the building were floored over on a level, making the whole one grand and spacious dining hall, in which were placed five large tables, running the entire length of the building. Each of these were most tastefully decorated with flowers, pyramids and fancy confections in profusion. The stage was festooned with red, white and blue streamers interwoven with each other, while at the back of it were transversely placed two American flags. The tables were filled at 3 o'clock by about one thousand persons, one-half of whom were ladies. A. A. LOW, Esq., of Brooklyn, presided at the centre table.

When all were seated, Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of Boston, said grace, and the company thereupon commenced to discuss the repast set before them.

This being finished, the President, after a few remarks in review of the progress of Unitarianism, introduced Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, of this City, as the first speaker, who addressed the company at some length. He alluded in most laudatory terms to the efforts of Rev. T. STARR KING, of California, in behalf of the Union cause in that State. He spoke also of the National Sanitary Commission, of which he is President —of the sufferings of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union army, and strongly urged all to contribute to the relief of their distresses.

Rev. Dr. GEO. E. ELLIS, of Charlestown, Mass., next spoke. He paid a glowing tribute to the hospitality of the City of Brooklyn. He praised the freedom of speech manifested in the Convention, and contrasted it with the present Triennial Episcopalian Convention now sitting in this City. He then referred to the sentiments enunciated in the address delivered in the Convention in the morning by Dr. BELLOWS, which spoke of the "chivalry" of the South. He said that chivalry used to be the synonym for honor; it has become the substitute for it. He had heard, too, something said of the refined and polished society of Washington. "Now," said the speaker, "there were three times in my life when I felt as if I had willingly and wittingly withdrawn myself from under the Providence of God. The first was when I stood in the crater of Vesuvius, and the red-hot stones and boiling lava made me think of nothing but the most expeditious mode of getting away from the awful gulf which yawned beneath me; the second was when I was seven miles under ground in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, where not a ray of light could enter; and the third was in Washington City, under BUCHANAN's administration!" [Tremendous applause and laughter.]

Addresses were also delivered by Rev. HORATIO STEBBINS, of Portland, Me.; Rev. Dr. BRIGGS, of Salem, Mass.; Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, of New-York, who dwelt upon the heroism displayed by the people in the present crisis, and forcibly contrasted the honor and loyalty of the Northern "mudsill" with the perjury and treason of the aristocracy of rebeldom; Rev. A. B. FULLER, Chaplain of the Sixteenth Massachusetts Volunteers, who narrated incidents of Southern "chivalry" that had come under his observation while in the army; Rev. Mr. BINGHAM, of Concord, Mass., who took issue with Dr. BELLOWS' remark in the morning address, that Massachusetts had only produced two notable men during this war, Gens. BANKS and BUTLER; and by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, of New-York, who urged a more extended charity and liberalism in the Christian Church.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS replied to the objections that had been made to his remarks in the morning, after which the Convention retired, to attend services at the Church of the Saviour, corner Pierrepont-street and Monroe-place, where a sermon was delivered by Rev. ROBERT COLLYER, of Chicago.

The Convention will meet again to-day at the above church, when an address will be delivered by E. S. MILLS, Esq., of Brooklyn, and after celebrating the Lord's Supper, at 12 M., the Convention will adjourn.

Democratic Meeting in Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

About 15,000 people assembled in the Arsenal grounds here to-day to hear Mr. SEYMOUR address them on political topics. Some 25 towns and wards were represented in the list of the Presidents.

The National Horse Show.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The National Horse Show opened this morning. A large number of fast horses are now on hand, and the affair promises to be a decided success. It will continue open three days.

The Supreme Court of Vermont.

MONTPELIER, Vt., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Legislature to-day reëlected L. P. POLLARD Chief Justice; Asa P. Addis, John Pierpont, James Barrett, Loyal C. Kellogg, and Ashael Peck, Assistant Justices. WM. G. SHAW was also reëlected Reporter of the Supreme Court decisions.

The Newark City Election.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The Newark City Election took place yesterday. The Democratic majority is 2,600.

Fire at Newark.

NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Oct. 15.

A factory with 10,000 knapsacks, nearly ready for delivery, was destroyed by fire here last night.

New-Jersey.

SMALL CHANGE.—The Common Council of Jersey City have decided to issue loan certificates in sums of five cents and upward, in consequence of the scarcity of small change, and the issue will be made as soon as possible after Tuesday next.

KINGS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT, OCT. 16.—Nos. 131, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 162, 163, 164, 165, 167, 168, 169, 171, 2, 44.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF is engaged to give his three readings from "Les Misérables" before the Young Men's Association of Albany.

We are requested to call attention to the peremptory sale by the Sheriff, on Friday, Oct. 17, at the Merchants' Exchange salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, of the superb dwelling-house formerly occupied by Dr. S. P. Townsend, and six lots of land on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

A number of Central Park equestriennes were accompanied recently by five gentlemen, who attracted universal attention from the style and elegance of their appearance. A close examination revealed the secret of their admirable, complete toilets; they all wore Knox Hats. Knox has some more left of the same sort at No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Southampton, from London and Portsmouth—Mr. Ubsdell and lady, Mrs. Alden, Miss Barnett, John Ubsdell, of New-York; Mr. Brewster, Mr. McDonald, of Connecticut; Mrs. Stembach, Mr. Morris, of England; Mrs. Tynton and 2 children, of New-Mexico, and 33 in the second cabin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 11 | Sun sets.... 5 20 | Moon rises.... 12 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 38 | Gov. Island. 2 26 | Hell Gate.... 3 46

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 15.

Cleared.

Ship Byzantium, Robinson, London, Thomas Dunham; B. R. Bulaun, Barlow, Cadiz, Moses Taylor & Co.; Caroline Tucker, Congdon, Philadelphia, John N. Mayhew; Magdalene, (Brem.,) Henke, London, Chas. Luling.

Barks Frederick Martin, (Brem.,) Harhagan, Bremen, Ruger Bros.; Todelben, (Russ.,) Pageleen, French, Meincke & Wendt; Celestia, Howes, Philadelphia, Bassett & Co.

Brigs Leni, Speed, Port Royal, Bixby & Co.; Adler, (Hamb.,) Heinneman, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Tartaro, (Aus.,) Morovich, Cork, Holmboe & Co.; Eliza Doyle, (Br.,) St. Johns, N. F., James Hunter & Co.; Model, Dow, Elizabethport, Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schooners Willie, Pavett, Baltimore, Bentley, Smith & Co.; St. George, (Br.,) Peniston, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; Dazzle, Smith, Elizabethport, Brett, Son & Co.; War Eagle, Seeley, Havana, Metcalf & Duncan; Susan Cannon, Eisen, Freetown, W. C. A., R. R. Ware & Co.; M. Fillmore, Chase, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Stephen Waterman, Bowman, Elizabethport, master; Compliance, Gatcomb, Boston, C. P. Butler & Co.; H. B. Cushing, Pettengill, Perth Amboy, Thompson & Hunter; Young Teaser, Trinidad, Bassett & Nickerson; Ocean Wave, (Br.,) Lockhart, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf; Bellona, (Br.,) Benson, St. John, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Sloop Aurora, Williams, Norwich, H. S. Rackett.

Arrived.

French line-of-battle-ship Massena, Commander Halot de Orsay, Vera Cruz 15 ds. She is 4,000 tons; mounts 90 guns; a propeller of 800 horse power, and has a crew of 900 men. Is at anchor in Quarantine.

Steam transport Col. Rucker, Bell, Washington, D. C., to D. D. Tompkins.

Steam transport Delaware, Hand, Washington, D. C., to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Reindeer, Smith, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Falcon, Jones, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer J. B. Thompson, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Schriver, Adams, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Eliza Mathilde, (Brem.,) Nordenholdt, Bremen 35 ds., with mdse. and 282 passengers to Unkart & Co. Oct. 7, lat. 43 35, lon. 50 35, passed Hamburg steamship Borussia, hence. No date, lat. 43, lon. 50, was in co. with bark Tamworth, from Skios, bound W.

Ship Richard Robinson, Long, Liverpool 29 ds., with coal and passengers to Snow & Burgess. Has been 14 ds. from the Banks, with westerly winds. 12th inst., off Montauk, took a pilot, and hauled off during a heavy N. E. gale.

Ship Charles Sprague, Pike, Vera Cruz Sept. 1, and S. W. Pass Sept. 18, in ballast to N. L. & G. Griswold. Is anchored in the Quarantine. Sept. 24, 30 miles W. N. W. of Havana light, was boarded by the gunboat Dacotah, on a cruise.

Ship Columbia, Bryant, Liverpool Sept. 13, with mdse. and 250 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Oct. 5, lat. 45 30, lon. 48, saw a large iceberg.

Ship Southampton, ——, London and Portsmouth 37 ds., with mdse. and 45 passengers to E. E. Morgan.

Bark Scio, Hume, Londonderry 29 ds., in ballast to J. O. Baker & Co. On the Grand Bank, Sept. 30, lat. 46 18, lon. 48 19, passed a large iceberg, distant about two cables length, with detached pieces floating near; strong gales and foggy.

SAILED—Steam transport Virginia, for Washington.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Below.

Ship Alice Counce, Singer, from London.
Bark Symmetry, Survoch, Belfast Sept. 8.
Bark Alma, from Halifax.
Bark Dunmain, from Leith.
Bark Almoner, from Turks Island.
Bark Tamworth.
Bark Mary C. Porter.
Brig Orsoget, from Glasgow.

Notice to Mariners.

UNITED STATES FLAGSHIP MINNESOTA,
NORTH ATLANTIC BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
HAMPTON ROADS, Va., Oct. 12, 1862.

A gunboat, with the Guard Flag hoisted, is stationed just outside Fortress Monroe, to board all vessels passing in or out.

Spoken, &c.

Anglesey—Br. ship, from Melbourne for London, 85 ds. out, Sept. 29, lat. 48 20, lon. 19 12.

[illegible]—Bark [illegible], Sept. 29, lat. 49 30, lon. 18 12.

Sarah [illegible]—ship, from Boston for Rio Janeiro, Oct. 8, lat. 40, lon. 66.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince Oct. 7, schr. Electric Light, [illegible], for New-York; bark Chanticleer, Potter, [illegible]; Anna Hicks, Alderman, from Boston; Bella, (Br.,) [illegible] do.; brigs Samuel Chapman, Curtis, [illegible]; Ann, (Br.,) Cole, do.; Ann Lovett, (Br.,) do.

SMITH & BROTHER.

BREWERS OF

EAST INDIA PALE,

BURTON,

AND

PALE AND AMBER

STOCK ALES.

BREWERY,

19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.,

NEW-YORK.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester, May, 1851. "Tell Lea & Perrins that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. Lea & Perrins.

Beware of counterfeits.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!
TEAS, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS
CHEAP FOR CASH.
THOMAS R. AGNEW,
No. 260 Greenwich-st., corner Murray,

Is now offering to the public his immense stock of the above goods cheaper than any grocer in New-York. People should buy their winter stock before prices go too high, and save their money by buying from T. R. AGNEW, who retails at wholesale prices. All goods warranted as represented. Goods delivered in the city free. N.B.—Think of hams only 8 cents. 260 Greenwich-st.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. M. C.,
WASHINGTON, October 14, 1862.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 15th day of November next, for furnishing rations to the United States Marines, at the following stations, during the year 1863, viz.:

Portsmouth, New-Hampshire.
Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Brooklyn, Long Island, New-York.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.
Washington, District of Columbia.
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia.

Each ration to consist of three-quarters of a pound of mess pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef; twenty-two ounces of bread, made of extra superfine flour; or, in lieu thereof, twenty-two ounces of extra superfine flour, or one pound of hard bread, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of eight quarts of best white beans; or, in lieu thereof, ten pounds of rice; ten pounds of good coffee; or, in lieu thereof, one and a half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of good New-Orleans sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and a fourth pounds of adamantine candles, or one and a half pounds of good hard-dipped tallow candles; four pounds of good hard brown soap; two quarts of salt; and one hundred pounds of potatoes to each one hundred rations.

The increased allowance of four ounces of flour or bread, and the allowance of potatoes, as above provided, will cease at the termination of the present insurrection, and the ration be as provided by law and regulations, on the 1st of July, 1861.

The beef shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork; and the groceries to be of the best quality of kinds named.

All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied by the following guarantee:

Form of Guarantee.

The undersigned, ——, of ——, in the State of ——, and ——, of ——, in the State of ——, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— for rations, as above described, be accepted, he or they will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at the Post-office named, execute the contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, and, in case the said —— shall fail to enter into contract as aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

A. B., GUARANTOR.
C. D., GUARANTOR.

Witness:
E. F.
1862.

I hereby certify that the above-named —— are known to me as men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

(*To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney or Collector.*)

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the above guarantee.

(Newspapers authorized to publish the above will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination.)

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1863," and addressed to the undersigned.

W. B. SLACK,
Major and Quartermaster.

U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION.—THE Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following contributions since Sept. 29: George D. Morgan, $100; "Hurrah for the Union," $5; Rev. G. Lewis Platt, on account of St. [illegible] Church, Red Hook, $22 25; Mrs. Walter Phelps, by [illegible], $[illegible]; Uri Gilbert, by B. H. Hall, $[illegible]; L. Manning, by B. H. Hall, $10; [illegible] & Co., (additional,) $[illegible]; Woman's [illegible] League, Long Island, $[illegible]; J. Edward Dwight, [illegible]; Forty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, being one-fifth of bounty received by him, $[illegible]; [illegible] Brainard, Rensselaerville, N. Y., $10; [illegible]; $10; Ladies' Aid Society, Brattleboro, Vt., $[illegible]; [illegible] W. $5; James H. Wells, Windsor Locks, Ct., (additional,) $100; Josiah O. Ward, $25; Benj. Comstock, $[illegible]; A Friend of the Soldier, $3; Misses Jenny Sue, Belle Sue, [illegible] Sue, Bertha Post, Mary Post, Lina Lawrence, [illegible] Shephard, Fanny Shephard, and Letty Ouden, being proceeds of Fair at Clifton, Staten Island, $100; Chamberlain, Phelps & Co., (additional,) $100; A Friend, $100; Ladies of Candor, Tioga Co., N. Y., by Rev. W. H. Hayward, $8 50; Miss Lizzie D. Adams, Amherst, Mass., $1; Edmund Dwight, $100; Young Ladies of Norwalk, Ct., being premium for Equestrianism at Agricultural County Fair, by A. Hill, $15; O. F. Howley & Co., $50; Edward H. Wood, (additional,) $50; William Aster, $500; [illegible] Maine, by W. H. Hadley, $200; William Astor, $500; Congregation of St. John's Church, Elizabeth, N. J., by Rev. Samuel A. Clark, Rector, $116; Hon. A. Vanderpool, Saugerties, Ulster County, $50; Charles H. Russell, (additional,) $100; Jacob Weeks, $100; officers and members of Union Lodge, No. 31, of Free and Accepted Masons, New-London, Conn., by C. L. Shepherd, Treasurer, $25; additional contributions from Biddeford, Me., by E. M. Chapman, $36; Proceeds of Concert by Ladies of Staten Island, by Mrs. R. W. Cameron, Treasurer, $704 38; collection in Trinity Church, New-York, Oct. 5, on the National service of Humiliation and Prayer appointed by the House of Bishops, $290 38; C. H. M., to be applied to the relief of the poor wounded soldiers, at Sharpsburgh, Md., $100; Dr. Otis, $5; James B. Johnston, $250; Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook, $1,052 90; Portland, Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook, in June last; Collection in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, in June last, $350; Citizens of Portland, Oregon, by Hon. Amory Holbrook, $2,300; a Friend, $1; Mrs. H. Chr., $100; Citizens of San Francisco, $100,000.

GEORGE T. STRONG, Treasurer,
No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1862.

ALLEVIATOR.—CORNS, BUNIONS, CALOSITIES, frosted and blistered feet, chilblains, &c., efficaciously cured by using Dr. BRIGGS' Corn and Bunion Alleviator. Price, 25c., 50c. and $1 per box. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sent by mail on receipt of price and 6 cents. Dr. J. BRIGGS, proprietor and practical surgeon-chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.